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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 54 — BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
*10th "	DEVANHA	8,093
17th "	CHINA	7,983
†24th "	MOREA*	10,911
31st "	MANTUA	10,908
7th April	MALWA	10 941
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,420
21st "	NARKUNDAI	10,337
28th "	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th "	PLASSY	7,907
19th "	MOLDAVIA†	16277
26th "	CHINA	7,902

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
10th March	PRUTH*	5,000
16th "	DOMALA	8,441
30th "	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th "	MANDALA	8,246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th "	DUMANA	8,680

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
8th April	MALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date	Steame s.	Destination.
2nd March	BARALA	Basra via K'wa Karachi and P. Gulf ports, 9 A.M.
2nd "	VARELA	Busra via K A.M. 10 Karachi
3rd "	LINGA	Karachi via Korwar
5th "	VITA	Karachi via K'war
9th "	TABORA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Board, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1289.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta.
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arriva l	Dep:
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	4 Mar	16th Mar
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwaza wa	3,639	2 Mar	9th "
Kobun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th "
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th "
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
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S. S. "SHUJA" 4932 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 5th March, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passage money and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.
16, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
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Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc. ... Rs. 6 00,000

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BRANCHES.
Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City office Lyallapur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head office and at any of the Branches.
A. BOWIE.
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved	Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Disste
Bombay	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Vladivostock
Bombay	London	Saigon
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Seattle
Changehun	Manila	Shanghai
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shimonosaki
Hamburg	New York	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagoya	Sydney
Harbin	Osaka	Teintsin
Hongkong	Peking.	Tokyo
Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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(Incorporated in England.)
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

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SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
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5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

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Bombay Branch.
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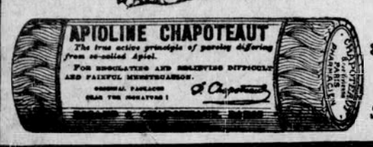

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A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments. We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments. All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices. We also purchase old pianos if desired by the owners.

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Art Is Admired Everywhere.

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MERCHANT TAILORS

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Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

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ACHES and PAIN.

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Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES

Opp. Bhuleshwar Tank BOMBAY.

Tele. Address: "LOKAVAIDYA"

Re : INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at 79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions Museum west, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PLACE In India where

HYDROCELE

Is Cured by Qualified Experts CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1874.)

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THIS COMPANY OFFERS

A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in

THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.

The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are :

(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years ;

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In addition to these Benefits a Policy-holder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.

Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.

For particulars apply to :

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Don't put off till To-morrow to be wise To-morrow's Sun to thee may never rise

Why not protect yourself and family by

INSURING TO-DAY

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WORKING ON BOTH ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS Rs. 35/-

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RELY upon Ayurvedic System though all others have failed.

DR. CLARK, M. D.,

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PHILADELPHIA SAYS :—

"If the physicians of the present day would drop off from the Pharmacopœia all the modern drugs and chemicals, and treat their patients according to the methods of Charaka, there would be less work for the undertakers and fewer chronic invalids in the world."

FIND THE BEST PHYSICIANS.

Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushana, Pt. THAKUR DATTA Sharma Vaidya, the well-known Physician of Lahore, inventor of the world-famous Panacea—

AMRITDHARA.

Editor of three Medical Journals, Author of more than three dozen Medical works, Specialist in diseases of manhood and womanhood. TREATS HIS PATIENTS BY POST TOO.

Don't Miss to write to him whenever necessary. Write particulars and remit Re. One as a fee for reading the letter. Rs. two should be remitted if a file is to be opened for further reference. Please read a few testimonials given below.

LETTERS WORTH READING

Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan of Delhi writes :—

"Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, of Lahore, is a qualified Ayurvedic Physician. I see his prescriptions for patients in his medical journal and I am convinced that he treats his patients with due care."

Moulvi Sultan Mohammad writes from Mysore ;—

Dear Panditji,

"Will you please excuse me for wasting your valuable time in reading this letter. I sent for, from your pharmacy, Malkangni oil and Tilamayusin and Paradvati. I used the oil myself by which I was cured from long-standing diseases of spermatorrhoea, dreams, etc. Other medicines were tried on my friends with success. In reality what you write is always true ..... I am at a loss to understand how quickly and correctly you diagnose and send medicines for patients by post, when we are not able to show you our pulse, etc. I have seen only one such successful physician in India. By God, I am not writing this to please you but writing only which I believe to be true and I know there are many like me already praising your abilities and broadmindedness. One complaint please, your office is slow in replying and sending medicines. Please see the delay is very troublesome for the patients.

How I was saved from this terrible disease.

"I was attacked by *Tuberculosis* in 1913. In January, 1914, I was quite unable to work. For months together I tried famous Doctors of Cawnpore and Lucknow, but the disease was increasing day by day. I was sent to Almora Hills where I was treated by injections. Doctors did their best with care and sympathy, but alas ! there was no relief, and I was becoming weak day by day. I was then advised to return to my place, Barielly, where I was waiting for the last moments in a Bungalow outside the city. When I heard the news of Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma's trip to Nainital and Almora side, I wrote the particulars of my case to him at Nainital and requested him to take pity on me and see me on his way back to Lahore. God bless him, he accepted my request and broke his journey for one day at Barielly and sent medicines from Lahore. In only two months' time I was able to take charge of my duties in November 1915 ; from that time till now (1920), I have been living in all climates and doing any work without any inconvenience, and praying for the long life and prosperity of the great Vaidya. May God send more such able, sympathetic, broaded-hearted Vaidyas for the suffering humanity to cure them from the diseases which are generally known as incurable ! I am writing this after examining my health for nearly 5 years after the treatment and this is my duty to inform those who are suffering in ignorance like myself. Yours, etc.,

Copied from DAMODAR SAROOP VARMA,

("Leader" Allahabad.) Tahsildar Camp Kalpi (Dehra Dun)

MANAGER, AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, Amritdhara Building, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.

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SPLENDID STOCKS OF TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, BAGS (K T.) BOOTS AND SHOES Etc.

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MEDALS IN EXHIBITIONS.

Special Reductions in Prices.

Supervised by a London Medalist

Slippers Rs. 3-1 to Rs. 5	Boots Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 12
Shoes Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 11-8.	Boy's Boots Rs. 5-4
	Boys' Derby Shoes Rs. 4-2

Trunks 30" to 42" Rs. 65 to Rs. 85 Suit Cases 20" to 30" Rs. 45 to Rs. 76

SUTOR & Co.

315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Institute

Agents :—The Western India Army, Boot and Equipment, Equiment Factory Bombay.

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Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully. Please Phone up 4008 for our representative.

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Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST, knowing correspondence. Apply G. CASSAM VISHRAM, Jackeni Musjid, Bombay.
A R6682

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for a first class Art Printing Press on liberal terms. Apply in person to V. R. MASTER at Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.
A15874

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— THIRD OFFICER for Oil tanker. Apply, before 7th instant, The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street.
A 15873

WANTED—A smart Lady TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred. Hand some salary to a competent person. Apply to Box No. 9079 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6602.

WANTED—Smart young CANVASSING SALESMAN with mechanical experience and able to deal with correspondence. State salary required. Apply Box No. 9109 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5872

WANTED—Two MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONISTS (Graduates) for Johannesburg school pay £20 and £17-10-0 per month admission in Transvaal arranged. Apply between 5 and 5-30 p.m. Ismail A. H. Ahosa, Ltd., 188, Nagdevi Street.
A R6675

WANTED—AGENTS in Northern India Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Rangoon and Colombo to canvass buyers of our cloth. REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Chowa, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
A R6622.

WANTED by a large European Firm, a competent, hard-working and experienced young PARSEE SALESMAN for Bombay. Only those having a bazaar connection and thorough knowledge of Dhooties, Yarns and Fancies need apply. Applications to be made to Box No. 9095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" in applicant's own handwriting stating age, previous experience and salary expected.
A C15852.

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED MEN TO KNOW that SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (Easy and Swift Method 80 days' Course). Accountancy, Law Banking, General Commercial Knowledge, etc., taught within a short period. SUCCESS AND SERVICE Guaranteed. The last date of receiving fees for L. C. C. Examination is 5th March, 1923. New term commences from June. Apply The PRINCIPAL LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R6654

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE with a professional qualification of making plans and estimates or having previous experience of the work for the post of a Secretary for the Alandi Municipality on Rupees 50—5—75 per month and Rupees forty per cent as war allowance. Appointment will be made on probation of six months. Selected candidate will have to furnish a security bond of Rupees 1,000 and sign an agreement for three years service on confirmation. Applications, accompanied with testimonials must reach the undersigned before the end of May, 1923. M. A. KULKARNI, President, Alandi Municipality Alandi, 24th February, 1923.
A 15813

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant. Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced GRADUATE, conversant with Sanskrit, Persian and Urdu, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 9099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6661

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Andheri on Murzban Road on five minutes' walk from Railway Station, on the Hill, *Three newly built Bungalows on latest Modern Style* for High Class Families. Apply to Messrs. BADRUDIN KAMRUDIN, Murzban Road, Andheri.
C15786

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Fort, Kawasji Patel Street, Barber Lane, New Lakhani Building Shops and Offices.
C R6401

WANT TO SUB-LET FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN SHOP near Museum. Excellent opportunity. Apply Box No. 9075, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6584

TO LET—A BIG FLAT of nine rooms near Byculla Club, E.L.F., gas stoves garage and garden servants' quarters. Apply Box No. 9089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6639.

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGALOW with compound, situated at Chaupatty Road. Apply to D. G. BANKER, 34, Chaupatty Road.
C R6626.

TO BE LET for immediate occupation FLATS and ROOMS in brisk locality opposite St. Xavier School in a pucca new-built building. Apply sharp, top floor, Palia Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R6592

TO BE LET—Two premises at Dolkar Street and Hospital Lane, Mazagon. Apply to Mr. MOGRELIA in Dossabhoy Mistri's House at Khetwadi 11th Lane, or c/o Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, 56, Esplanade Road.
C R6660

TO LET—A SPACIOUS OFFICE ROOM in Medows Street, opposite Examiner Press with a telephone connection. Immediate entry. Apply Box No. 9103 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.6673.

TO BE LET—For cotton waste and for other kinds GODOWN, vacant land nearly 300 yards, or we will build a godown. Tank Street, Surtee Moholla, opposite Kondar's godown. Ask Mr. MOHOMEDALI HAJI VAHEDNA, Kombekar Street. No. 75.
C R6676

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small GODOWN about 500 to 800 sq. ft., near docks. Apply stating position and rental to Box No. 9094, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 15848.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE—A dozen CUSHION CHAIRS, Sofas, one big round table 4 Rectangular Tables. Apply sharp or see personally MANAGER, Shastri Hall Grant Road, Bombay.
H. R.6609.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K3

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES 32 & 300 H.P. BOILERS 20ft. by 6ft. 6in. by 100 lbs. pressures. 12ft. by 4ft. 6in by 100 lbs. 34 and 10 N. H. P. Enquiries solicited. Apply MAHAMADALLY & BROS., 52, Nana's Peth, Poona.
K R6445

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Very little used 7 B.H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines, brand new 18in. Stroke Shaping Machines, new 19 B. H.P. Tangyes Oil Engine, new 16ft. long Loudon Bros. Gap Bed Screw Cutting Lathe, rebuilt, 10 and 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, and good second-hand 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes Semi Diesel Crude Oil Engines. Prices are very low to clear. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., Engineers and Machinery Merchants, 58 (Old) Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

PRESIDENCY MOTOR MART.

THE best House on the Hill, for Repairs, Painting, Overhauling, Rehooding, etc., of Cars. Tyres, Tubes, Oils, Accessories, etc., in large stock. Cars sold and exchanged. Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, BOMBAY.
JA

MOTOR LORRIES FOR SALE—3 Strong powerful machinery, standard makers, fitted with strong teakwood bodies suited for transport bulk cargo, five ton capacity. Not used. favourable terms. Unique opportunity. Apply MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED. No. 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA 15811

A few secondhand Cars at bargain prices DAIMLER 4 cyl. 30/40 H.P. Landaulette with carbide hd. lamp, spare rim, electric side lamp. DAIMLER 7 seater, Touring 4 cyl. 40/15 H.P. Completely overhauled and painted, new Rexine hood, Stephney and Lucas oil side and tail lamps. CLEMENT-BAYARD Landaulette 4 cyl. 12 H.P. with side and tail lamps and Stephney complete. STOREY 4 cyl. 20 H.P. Touring 5 seater, Dark blue, Cav lighting sets, electric head and tail lamps, rexine new hood and tools. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 310, Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle).
JA R6636

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

PIANOS, FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.—PIANOS will be exchanged in part payment or on instalment. PIANOS and all sorts of musical instruments will be repaired at moderate price. Apply: PAW AND CO. Contractor's Building, 4th Block, 2nd Floor. Near Police Station. Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY".—An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

EDUCATIONAL.

TRAINING for Civil, Municipal, Sanitary, and Royal Sanitary Institutes could be had from N. J. MODI, Consulting Engineer, 94, Medows Street, Bombay. Enclose Anna Stamp.
M R6481

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post, Easiest Lessons. British and Government Examinations coached. Hundreds successfully taught. Prospectus free. INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.
M R6671

SIMPLEST WAY OF PROSPERING—Learn SHORTHAND by POST in 12 easy lessons, in a few days and in a few rupees. Prospectus free from THE HAYAT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Mahal NAGPUR.
M R6672

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, "GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and B. S Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST for partnership or advance loan to highly trained expert new Profitable industry. Apply Box No. 9106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6680

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted financier for a well running concern, trading as Mill & Gin Stores Suppliers. Fifty thousand maximum required from time to time. Good profits. Apply Box. No. 9097 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6649

FOR SALE.—Well established going concern—on Government and Railway Lists Several valuable Agencies, (British, Belgian, German) proprietor retiring. Box No. 9104. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6674

SPORTS.

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 13th Extra Meeting—Profit 326 2/3 per cent. Prices—Instructions Rupees one hundred—Tips Rupees Ten. Address L. E. L. K. KING, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
S R6650.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. Nemo, for this 14th Extra Meeting Sat. 3rd March. 23, 3 good Winners and 4 good places only will be given for Rs. 5. Don't miss this special opportunity for Saturday.—you will not be disappointed. Hurry Up. Available on Race days only 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose & Co., Fort. N.E.—It is not 3 horses in each race but only as above.
S R6646.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TURKISH BATH which are more efficacious and curative as borne out by both Oskar and Sydny Ringer in their latest Medical Books. 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway.
T R6687

FREE SHOW-ROOM.—We shall stock any kind of goods on Consignment system. Reliable references given. Please write to Box No. 9101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6664

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS.—Why pay fancy prices when you can buy direct from manufacturer. Special terms to the trade. V. G. MAHARAJ, Indian Carpet manufacturer, between Crawford Market, and Dhobi Talao, Carnac Road, Bombay.
T R6679

FOR SALE—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Lubin PERFUMES. Prices moderate. Price list sent on application to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6527

REMEMBER: TRIVRUTH LEHYAM relieves your constipation. It stimulates a dull liver and is sweet and nutritive. Can be had at all Chemists and Stores. ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED, Post Box 689, Bombay.
T. R.6611.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of French Patent Medicines to be sold on account and risk of Mr. J. Rembold of Barrackpore by Messrs. ALEXANDER & SONS, Clearing Agents, 18, Motilal Mansions, Belasis Road, Byculla.
T R6608.

ARE YOU ON OUR CATALOGUS REGISTER? If not send us your name and address now (a post-card will do), and we will post you FREE, early in March, a copy of our New SMALLWARES CATALOGUE, profusely illustrated. Something of interest to you on every page. Mention this paper. EVANS, FRASER & CO., P. O. Box 705, Bombay.
T15714

SEASON PASSING! LOOK SHARP!! Cloth manufactures of Surat, Ahmedabad and Malabar, etc., etc., and other firm's wishing to push on their business in the Punjab should send in their samples and agency terms, AT ONCE, to Messrs. C. L. JAURA & BROS., Gujranwala.
T R6620.

PURCHASERS, Hirers or Contractors for State Factories comprising of: Ice, Sugar, Flour, Saw and Surkhi Mills. Foundry and Machine Shops etc. A good going concern with local expert, cheap labour and material. Applications not backed by references to Banks or Established firms shall not be entertained. SAFDAR ALI, B.A., C.E., P.W.D. Secretary, to H. H. of Rampur State, U.P.
T 15818

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox Portable, New with Case	175
Corona Folding latest with Case	267
Remington No. 10, Rs. 185, No. 11 Brief	200
Remington No. 7 Rs. 75 No. 8 Brief	85
Oliver No. 3 and 4	100
Underwood latest Policy	200
Royal Fiscap size	100

Ribons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun. Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 190, Brief, Silent ...	225
Yost 20, Rs. 150, Brief, Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 275, Brief	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt as new...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used...	
Corona Folding, 207, Remington Portable,	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opp Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.

PROFESSION

EXTERNAL CANCER CURED on contract, absolute cure. Apply TOPAN, Mount Rd., Mazgaon.
R6654.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia. (HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER

25,000 c. ft. Prime quality Teak and 4,000 c. ft. of Maiti and other Timber will be sold at Mysore and Nanjangud on the 6th and 7th March, 1923, respectively.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SPECIAL OFFICER,
Forest Department,
New Public Offices, Bangalore.
C15860

NOTICE.

WE have this day taken over from Messrs. Ballard & Co., of Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estates, Bombay, the publication to be known as "Prices and Options" Weekly and intend publishing the same shortly.

All payments for advertisements or subscriptions to be made payable to the undersigned only.

ARRATOON & CO.,
7-9, British Hotel Lane,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R6685

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Reward of Rs. 500.

A reward of **Rs. 500** will be given to anybody who traces SHAMBHUNATH (Son of P. Radhelal Chaturvedi, Deputy Collector and Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bareilly) and Onkarsingh (Son of Mahu Gulzarilal of the Bareilly District). The boys absconded from Bareilly on the night of 23rd Feb. and were seen in Bombay on 27th. Their description is as below.

SHAMBHUNATH.

Hindu, Chaturvedi Brahmin, age 15 years, large eyes and ears, fair complexion, small stature, fairly strong build, wearing a Bengali dhoti and perhaps a snuff-coloured flannel coat with faint reddish stripes.

ONKARSINGH.

Hindu, Joswal, about 19 years, height about 5ft. 4 inches strong build, a scar on the right eyelid, wearing a short white coat, a Bengali dhoti and a Bangalore cap.

RADHELAL CHATURVEDI,
Dy. Collector
2-3-23.

N. B.—No criminal proceedings will be taken if the boys present themselves at the New Hira Building, Girgaum Back Road, opposite Chandaramji's Girls' School at the house of Chaube Banarsidas within three days of the publication of this Notice.

R. C. V. 2-3-23.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the PARTNERSHIP between LALA BANKEY BEHARILAL and Mr. G. H. Dickson in the Baijnath Balmakund Woollen Mills Company, Cawnpore, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent from 1st November, 1922, and that Lala Bankey Beharilal is NOW the sole proprietor of the said Woollen Mills.

BANKEYBEHARI LAL.
Proprietor of the firm of Baijnath Balmakund, Cawnpore.
R.6621.

P. VICTOR & CO.

THE CAMERA HOUSE:

HAVE REMOVED to 175-77, Hornby Road, into the premises of the Fort Cash Chemists, where the usual patronage is solicited.
C C15851.

NOTICE.

WE have this day made over to Messrs. ARRATOON & Co., of Bombay the weekly journal "Prices and Options", which they are the sole proprietors of from this date.

All payments in future for advertisements are to be made payable to them.

BALLARD & CO.,
Bombay
R6684

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. SIDNEY H. CHAMBERS, General Manager of Messrs. W. H. THORNS & Co., 60-62, Forbes Street is no longer in their services as such from the 1st instant, and it is therefore requested, that no further business may be dealt with him in their name.

Dated Bombay, 28th Feb. 1923.
W H. THORNS & CO.,
C.15682.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Landikotal Ice Factory, Pay Rs. 200 per mensem increasing Rs. 10 per annum acording to the qualifications. Two Ice mechanics for the said factory. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem.

Apply in the first instance with the testimonials etc., to the GARRISON ENGINEER, E & M. Khyber Landikotal.
C.15863.

SALE OF TIMBER.

ABOUT 2,600 c. feet of timber is available for sale. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the timber at Embarkation Supply Depot., Mazagaon and apply in writing for further particulars to the O. C. DETT: "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay. The offers will be closed at 12 noon on 13th March 1923.
C.15864.

NOTICE.

WANTED—PURCHASERS for 100 RUPEES PREFERENCE SHARES of an established Bank carrying 8½ per cent. guaranteed dividend. Only five thousand shares available. Those who apply first shall have first chance to secure them. Apply to No. 9108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR A PRINTING PLANT.

THE DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE, Baroda State, invites tenders for a Printing Plant.

Tender forms will be supplied on application.
TA 15868

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of DOSO SIDHA VISHRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years lately residing at Dhobi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SIDHA VISHRAM of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, father and natural guardian of the minor abovenamed residing at Dhobi Lane, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 22nd day of February, 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15871.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 AS AMENDED BY BOMBAY ACT NO. VI OF 1922.

PURSUANT to the rules made by the Corporation under Section 30-A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. VI of 1922, I hereby fix Wednesday, the 14th March 1923 as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted councillors.

Printed forms of nomination papers for the Election can be obtained free of charge by persons eligible for election on application at the Commissioner's office, at any time during office hours from March 7th to March 14th inclusive.

A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied and every nomination paper must state the name, abode and description of the candidate in full and be subscribed by two persons entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

Every nomination paper submitted as aforesaid must be delivered at the Commissioner's office before 5 o'clock (B.T.) in the afternoon of March 14th, the last day fixed for nomination.

If the election is contested, a poll will be taken on Monday, the 19th March 1923, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m (B.T), at the Corporation Hall.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1923.

C15875

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUIT NO. 1239 OF 1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

HARIRAM MANICKJI
Vs.
CHUNILAL JEWARCHAND and others.
To,
CHUNILAL JEWARCHAND
Champaklal Jewarchand
Jog Jiban Bhai Ugamshee
and
Magan Bhai Whagha, the defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you to recover Rs. 4,531/15/6 with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent per annum being the amount found due from you to the plaintiff on adjustment of account and for costs of this suit, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your written statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof this suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated the 22nd day of February 1923.

J. MITRA.
Dy. Registrar.

K. K. DUTT & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys
10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

C.15864.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMARAM KEROBA MANTRI has contracted to sell to our client SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI situate at Khatarally Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office Esmail Building Hornby Road, within the Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure formerly consisting of two pieces now formed into one together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khatarally Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao Bajirao Mankar on or towards the West and South by the property of Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and on or towards the East by Khatarally Street and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140-140 New No. 1267 Old Survey No. 479 and New Survey No. 1552 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1019 and 1020 and Street Nos. 21 and 22.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1923.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C15861

"DESTINY REVEALED."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 5 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliva, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
85, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 11th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Monji Jutha, Narottam Jutha and Haridas Jutha and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Gordhandas Mavji in virtue of the power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd January 1921, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises in one or more lots.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Fazandars of K. A. J. Comes and others together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-four square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts being a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 New No. 189 old survey No. 252 and 122 and New Survey No. 199 and bounded on the East by the public road and a temple, on the West by the property formerly of Govind Abaji and of Jagannath Shankersheth, on the North by the property formerly of Venkoba Dayahataji and on the South by Atmaram Vishwanath and of Haris-chandra Bhaora which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3795 and 3796 and Street No. 136.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 244 yards or thereabouts to the last document and 245.5 according to the plan situate at Cavel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3786, Street No. 129 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sadshiv Shanker Agasker, on or towards the West by the property of Edulji Adurji Homji, on or towards the North by the property of Gordhan Gordhandas Mavji, and on or towards the South by the property of Gordhandas Mavji and being a portion of land bearing Collector's old No. 26, New No. 169 and old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199.

THIRDLY: All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues (along with other land) under old No. New No. old Survey No. and New Survey No. 199 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Jamnadas Harakhji Saughu and now of Himatlal Jugaldas partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Amchandra Gokharkar, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandrinath Sadasiv Hate and now of Gordhandas Mavji and on or towards the North by the property belonging to the said Francis Cathedral Church and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3787 and Street No. 130.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at Ash Lane, Fort or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER VESSELS AND AN INSURANCE POLICY OF A DECEASED HINDU FAMILY.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Keshrinath Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, sell by Public Auction the following ornaments and silver utensils, etc., such as:—

Guilt frame locket, gold vank, gold gopi, todas, gold bangles, rings, hair-pin, gold watch gold buttons, etc.

Pearl Ruth, Pearl Chain, etc.

Silver box, silver lotas, watka, bowl, basket, casket, inkstand, dabi, cigar case, silver tambia, thali, etc.

Insurance Policy for Rs. 1,000 of the Oriental Life Assurance Co.

The above jewellery will be opened to view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILK, VELVET AND EMBROIDERED WEARING APPARELS, AND BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, ETC.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Kashiram Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, Navalkar Lane, in the property of the deceased, the following:—

Mirror almirahs, show-cases, sofa, marble table, cushion chairs, dressing table, harmonium, musical box, carved table, statues, teapoys, mirror, picture frame, wall clock, hanging lamp, iron safe, cash box, 1 box medicine, jars, swing, easychair, carpet, glass globes, chimneys, brass and copper utensils, such as handas, thali, tambia, loty, vatkas, kettle, dekchi, samavat, tapelas, German silver thali, plated dish, worship utensils, silk, velvet, and jary embroidered wearing apparels, such as sarees, blouse, cook-room articles, etc.

The above goods will be opened to view 4 days before the sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4863.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
and
"FOOD STUFF"

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores such as Surgical and Veterinary instruments Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic), Fields Equipment, Dressings, Field Medical Companions complete, Field Surgical Haversacks, Field Medical Panniers No. 1 and 2, Bandages Triangular, First Field Dressings, 40,000 lbs. Soft Soap, Veterinary Stores and Instruments, Cork Screws, etc., etc.

"FOOD STUFF"

Such as Pearl Barley, Bean Seeds, Biscuits, Marmite, Wheat, Oxo-in-Cube, Corned Beef, Corned Mutton, Extract of Mutton.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th and TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's Yard, opposite old Colaba Railway Station), the above mentioned goods.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRESS FACTORY AT KHAMGAON JILLA, BERAR, C. P.

Under instructions from The New Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, sell by public auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), all buildings including Press Engine and Boiler Houses, Blacksmith's shop, two store rooms, opener engine room, Staff quarters, bungalow with out-houses, tanks, etc. Machinery such as one full press by Hodgarts and Fullerton, Lancashire boiler by T. Hill and Sons, 24 by 6½ by 110 lbs., 1899, N.H.P. 29, Donkey engine by J. Cameron 5 by 10, Single Cylinder Engine by Fellack Macnab and Hirghate 15 by 30, Tank for Exhaust (W. Tanks joined), Set of 8 horizontal pumps with a W. I. Tank, Opener Engine, double beater opener.

The above property is situated on leasehold land containing by admeasurement acres four or thereabouts, the lease thereof becoming perpetual in 1924.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 7th March 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

51 Bales Warora Cotton R. R. 87/80: 87/81 of 5-2-23 Inv. No. 336-337 from Warora to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LAL BAUG WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Vrajlal Jivandas and Bai Javerbai wife of the said Vrajlal Jivandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Lingaya Sayana and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th day of May 1919 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Friday the 9th March, 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Improvement Trust leasehold land with two buildings standing thereon known as plot No. 6 and 7 Lalbaug Estate containing by admeasurement 1096 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a proposed 20 feet road, on or towards the North by plot No. 8 leased to Fakirmahomed Hoosein, on the South-East by 20 feet road, on the South by plot No. 5 leased to Chhagan Gulam Hoosein and Manji Gulam Hoosein and on the West by Soparibaug Road, bearing New Survey No. 2567, 2569 and bearing Municipal "F" Ward No. 544 (2) 544 (3) and Street Nos. 7A and 7B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street.
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Glendale Residential Hotel, Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th March 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cyrus Avenue and corner of Lamington Road, Byculla, household furniture consisting dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, beds, almirahs, chest of drawers, teapoys, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, full size Billiards with complete set of balls, cues, skitters, billiard benches billiard room lamps, etc. Also a large lot of crockery, glassware, cutlery, platedware, cooking utensils.

Also one Chevrolet motor car in perfect running order.

Catalogues are printer and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents the New
ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
"TILLY OF BLOOMSVBURY"
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 1 p.m. After 3 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-day & To-morrow at, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
A SELECT DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
NORMA TALMADGE
AS
TESS—beloved, forsaken, child-mother, the sweetest figure the screen has ever known.

A quick wonderful change it is—one day, a care-free hoyden of the hills: the next, the child-wife of a sudden love; and the next, deserted, dis-illusioned and WAITING—WAITING—WAITING!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
BLANCHE SWEET
In a thrilling tale of the Pioneer Days of the West.
"FIGHTING CRESSY"
Adapted from one of BRET HARTE'S famous novels.

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL.
FINAL EPISODES
THIS WEEK

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
presents
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of
The Celebrated story by Alexander Dumas
The Count of Monte Cristo
Please note the time:—
Saturday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7 p. m.
Sunday 3 shows:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Wednesday 2 shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.
On the other days 4 shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) there are five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)
The most mischievous and the most charming Star in
A FASCINATING UNIVERSAL DRAMA
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!
MARIE PREVOST
in a Universal Special Attraction
"THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON!"

She was just a poor little millionaire's daughter, face full of beauty, head buzzin' with brains, trying to get along in her world of love-struck swains. A photoplay that whizzes along at comedy speed with "the mischievous little devil of the screen" putting the charm kick into a whirlwind of romance.

Marie Prevost supported by Jack Perrin, the serial star, and a powerful cast

"THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON"

What did her friends say when she announced her engagement to a sober-minded young man? It's about time, old dear, the rest of the crowd are at least two engagements ahead of you!" What a fine chance "The Dangerous Little Demon" had to be serious with that bunch around her!

A thrilling, interesting, inspirating picture of a flapper who wanted to reform.

She danced in tights and with her head on men's shoulders; she robbed her fathers" private stock for her friends and she visited men's apartments without a chaperone. Oh, boy "The Dangerous Little Demon" is all of that.

A 2-Reel Century Comedy
"HELLO, MARS?"
Featuring the popular comedian
HARRY SWEET
and the International Screen News in the programme.

To-Day and To-morrow: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

SPECIAL

FOR "HOLY" HOLIDAYS
The Great Mythological Picture
RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.
ADAPTED FROM MAHABHARATA BY THE STAR FILMS LTD.
IS DETAINED FOR ONE WEEK MORE
See it on the Screen of
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Any day from the 3rd to the 9th March,
IT IS A PRODUCTION WORTH SEEING
IT TEACHES A LESSON WORTH LEARNING.
Miss not this Star Production Starring Stars that shine like Stars

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.
The fourth Sensational instalment of The Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber serial of Super-thrills.
The Mysterious Pearl
A Picture that abounds with the most unusual thrills ever presented in a motion Picture & has an Impetus of love.
RATES AS USUAL: TIMINGS AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.
Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
Present
Double programme for Holi Holidays
3rd INSTALMENT
"FIGHTING FATE"
Episodes 7, 8, 9.
FEATURING
WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
AND
"SUBHADRA-HARAN"
(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
will be shortly staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
on
Sunday 4th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
TURUNGACHYA DARAT
and at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
Sat. the 3rd March 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SHARDA.

SPECIALLY
For Holi Holidays
NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grand Road Tram Terminus)
presents
WAMAN AVATAR.
The National Film Co's latest super-production.
Only for two days, note down the time:—
Saturday (3-3-23) 4 shows:—
10-15 a. m., 12 noon, 1-45 and 3-30 p. m.
Sunday (4-3-23) 10-15 a. m. and 12 noon.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH INDIAN SOCIAL LEAGUE, PAREL
will stage
at the
GAIETY THEATRE
(Opposite Victoria Terminus.)
ON
SATURDAY, THE 3RD MARCH, 1923
at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
CHANDRAHASA
(in Tamil.)
RATES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8.
(Note.—Special accommodation for Ladies.)

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 3rd March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
EKACHPYALA
Sunday 4th March 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
MUKANAYAK
Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
MAYECHA POOT,
(By Mr. Joshi, auther of VICHITRA LILA)
ON
Saturday, 3rd March 1923 (9 p.m. Night.)
and
Sunday, 4th March 1923 (3-30 p.m. Noon.)
NEW PLAY NEW PLAY
ARUNODAYA
(BY MR. V. V. BHOLE).
Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April 1919 and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street, on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Dewa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 414 BALES OF 20s YARN AND 103 BALES CLOTH AT THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., MILL AT HUBLI ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. BHAICHAND RUPCHAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co. Managing Agents of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bhaichand Roopchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1923, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bharat Mill premises at Hubli (Dist. Dharwar).

414 Bales each 400 lbs. Bharat Mill 20s Yarn.

163 Bales Bharat Mill Lepard Shirtings and Long Cloth, Calendered, comprising:—

17 Bales Lepard Shirting No. B 6100000 R, 10 Bales No. B. 6200000 R and 9 Bales No. B 6300000 R.

2 Bales Long Cloth Calendered No. 132½, 8 B/s No. 134½, 7 B/s No. 136½, 22 B/s No. 138½, 14 B/s No. 140½, 8 B/s, No. 142½, 1B No. 144½, 3 B/s No. 146½, 2 B/s No. 148½.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent shall have to be paid on knocking of the goods and balance to be paid before taking delivery within 8 days from the Mill Godown at Hubli.

Bombay merchants can see the samples at the Auctioneer's office and bid by sending their offers in sealed covers to the auctioneers with 25 per cent deposit on or before 6th March 1923. These offers will be opened at the time of sale. Railway Freight from Hubli to Bombay on these bales will be allowed by the Managing Agents.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD SHAH-NAMA (MANUSCRIPT).

Under instructions from Messrs. Mantri and Co., for Mr. Abdulhussein Fidahussein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Mr. P. S. Mehenti, a very old Manuscript copy of "Shah-Nama."

The said Manuscript can be seen by intending purchasers at the office of Mr. Mantri and Co., Solicitors, at 99, Medows Street, on business days between 3 to 5 p.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SWINGS, COMPLETE WITH WHEELS AND STUDS, CARRIER WHEELS.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., at old Soonderdas Mill, Lamington Road (Lal Chimni) on account and risk of Messrs. J. Moni and Co.:—

12—Asa Lees and Co.'s Swings, complete with wheels and studs. 12/31s. Carrier Wheels.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH. 1923, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT FORJETT STREET, GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps and single bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book-stands, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soil linen baskets, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of F. J. Hodgson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1923.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	107
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Newyork market declined owing to american selling.

Mid. Americans Spot limited request		16 74
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·40
New York, 11 a.m.	May	29 82
(As known in Liverpool at	July	28·84
closing time.)	Oct.	25·50
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	29.50
	July	28.67

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool Mar. 1,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	15.79—09
April	—
May	15.63—08
June	—
July	15·44—07
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14·04—01
Nov.	—
Dec.	13.65—10
Jan.	—
February	—
Egyptians May	16·92
July	17 85
March	17·50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 1.

A. G. Bengal	Good	8·75
" "	Fully Good	9.15
" "	Fine	9.55
" "		9.8
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.80
" "	Fully Good	11.20
" "	Fine	11.60
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.65
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

Months	To-day's prices
March	16·62—03
April	16 80—04
May	17·00—02
June	17.10—02
July	17·25—01
August	17.35—02
September	17.40—08
October	17,45—08
November	17·55—02
Dec.	17 58—02
Jan.	17·60—02

Tone—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

Futures at New York	Mar.	30.20+27
	May	30.23+27
	July	29.27+22
	Oct.	25.83+ s

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

Sutton Dal, M. U. G, O. C. Liverpool	May,	15.74—14
	May	15.63—15
	July	15.36—15
	Oct.	13.92—19

London, Mar. 1.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/32 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-7-9 Quiet,
Bar Silver Spot 31 15 16 Quiet.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 1.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	15 74—14
April	15.67—13
May	15 63—13
June	15.48—15
July	15.36—13
Aug.	14.96—15
Sept.	14.36—18
Oct.	13·92—19
Nov.	13.71—19
Dec.	13.54—2.
Jan.	13,44—2.
Feb.	13.39—20

Tone:—Easy.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		34,000
" Exports to Great Britain		12,000
" " to Continent		15,000
Futures at New York	March	29.93+13
" " "	May	29.96—16
" " "	July	29.05—13
" " "	Oct.	25.80—32
Spot Cotton at New York		30.05 -10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30 14+13
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	29.75—19
" " "	May	29.48—16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		12 7/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		66 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 28

Bankers 3 per cent	58 3-4
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/4
" " 2 months hence	31 9/16

Cbina banks bought sold.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans 1 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mar. 2.

To-day a rise of 27 points in New York futures and a drop of 13 points in Liverpool have been reported. New York market opened easy on long liquidation but later improved on trade buying and short covering. Messrs. Brenl & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 1st instant (12-30 p.m.) as under:—

"Market under the influence of liquidation near cotton. May have some reaction but recommend buying on breaks."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., state in their latest circular as under:—

"The market since our last has shown a decided tendency to resist advances and yesterday it closed with a very weak undertone at about the lowest price level seen since the big bulge was halted around 29 cents."

Aside from the technical readjustment that became necessary as a result of the excess of speculative optimism, the weakness was due primarily to the European situation, with its alarming possibilities becoming more apparent daily. Without going into details or adopting extreme views of the consequences of the dispute between France and Germany, it is sufficient for the present to bear in mind the decreased Export demand for cotton that must result from the further impairment of the financial condition of both countries. Previous estimates of Continental takings for the remainder of the season must probably be reduced, how much no one can tell, and consequently the scarcity of supplies next summer should be less acute.

The realization of the dangers of the situation was accompanied by further good rains in Texas, and there is no longer talk of drought conditions in that state. Farm work will now take its usual course according to location, with every prospect that the early spring outlook will be favourable, on a very large acreage. Whatever may be the final yield, at looks as if the new crop talk during the next few weeks, might be bearish enough to check any new attempt to bull tail end of the old crop.

Nevertheless, it would probably be unwise to take too decided a stand along the lines that would be indicated by the above, as after all, the main fact is still there, that regardless of what curtailment there may be, there is no possibility whatever that there should be any burdensome carryover next summer, nor is there any positive assurance of materially larger supply next season. Consequently a nervous market must be expected for a long while yet, and perhaps, after all, the diminished Continental demand may be offset by increasing prosperity among English manufacturers. The funding of the debt as arranged, subject to ratification by Congress, may prove to be a long step taken towards a return to pre-war conditions in a large part of the world.

On the whole it looks to us as if for the present the chances favour somewhat lower prices, but even if a bear market is to result ultimately, it will not develop all at once. and we rather think moderate scalping operations would be adviseable, avoiding extreme views on either side."

In response to the sharp rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 559/- and after touching Rs. 559½ went down to Rs. 558½ on selling by a Japan House. Buying by Marwari jobbers raised the market to Rs. 561½. At this level an Indore operator sold and the values gave way to Rs. 559 but the market again advanced to Rs. 561½ on Marwari jobbers buying at which rate the Bazar closed at 3 p.m. F.G.M.G. Broach July August opened at Rs. 569½ and improved to Rs. 575/- on scattered buying. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 497½ and advanced to Rs. 500/-. Selling by offices caused a setback and the prices touched Rs. 498/- and finally closed at Rs. 499/- F.G.M.G. Bengal March was Rs. 425/- whilst May Rs. 433/- nominal.

Our Market for ready cotton continued to remain steady yesterday and the demand by Japan spinners and local millwalas was better. About 8,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Colaba market is closed to-day. Tomorrow the Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed for forward and ready business.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 20 to 21 points up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 1st instant:—

"Liverpool market easy on long liquidation of near positions and disappointing New York. New York long liquidation early, market recovered on short covering and trade buying."

FOREIGN MARKET.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show slight change in old crops and a moderate decline in new crops in Liverpool and a sharp advance in old crops and a moderate decline in new crops in New York At the commencement of the week the market advanced on buying by commission Houses and short covering and on better spot demand. Later the market declined on scattered selling. The prices again improved on spot houses and general buying, but later on gave way on heavy long liquidation and Wall st. selling.

The actual position of the Home markets remains extremely strong and sound, but looking to the high level of prices we judge that the advance has gone far enough for the time being and would, thereore, advise our friends to take profits on their outstanding purchases, and wait for a more favourable opportunity to make fresh purchases. But in the meantime if there be any substantial fall we would strongly recommend to take advantage of same. The whole position of the market depends chiefly upon the new crop outlook, but at the moment it is difficult to form any opinion as to what course the market will take in futures. Prices for old crop positions are certainly at a high level, and should the new crop fail to give a bumper yield there is the danger of the supply next year not being sufficient to meet the demand and until the new crop is assured we do not think it advisable to make short sales. In the meantime we would recommend to take advantage of any temporary depression in order to make purchases.

Notwithstanding higher New York advices prices here do not advance in the same proportion, and the disparity between American prices and our prices increases steadily. The Export demand during the last few days has much improved and we anticipate that later on in the season the available supplies of otton here will be very limited, and tha the disparity now existing with Home markets will gradually disappear. We, therefore, adhere to our opinion that price must advance here. The longer they remain at the present level the greater will be the ultimate strength of the position.

The following are the changes in the Home Markets compared with a week ago:—

	Last week	This week.	
Liverpool March	15.74	15.74	unchanged
Liverpool May	15.61	15.63	plus 2
Liverpool July	15.40	15.36	minus 4
Liverpool October	14.22	13.92	minus 30
New York March	29.33	30.20	plus 87
New York May	29.43	30.23	plus 80
New York July	28.79	29.27	plus 48
New York October	26.10	25.83	minus 27.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Full Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 23rd ulto at Rs. 543½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 547 on buying by Marwari operators and Offices. After touching Rs. 545 buying by a Japan House caused a sharp advance and the market went upto Rs. 550½. On the 24th ulto the market opened at Rs. 553½ owing to a sharp advance in New York futures. On shorts covering their sales the values improved to Rs. 555½. At this level selling by Marwari jobbers caused a setback and prices gave way to Rs. 550. On the 26th Instant the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 554. From the beginning of the session a well-known Indore operator began to sell heavily and the prices dropped to Rs. 546. Next day the market at Colaba opened at Rs. 553 in sympathy with the sharp rise in America. On buying by Marwari jobbers the market advanced to Rs. 555. On the 28th ultimo the Bazar opened at Rs. 556. Buying by Offices and Marwari jobbers raised the market to Rs. 558. On general selling the prices touched Rs. 555. On receipt of a small drop in Home Markets the Bazar opened on the 1st Inst. at Rs. 551 and after fluctuations closed at Rs. 555 on the same day. Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 486 on the 23rd Instant and after touching Rs. 484 advanced to Rs. 486½. Next day on steady buying by a Japan House the values advanced further to Rs. 493. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 486 on the 26th ultimo in sympathy with the decline in Broach. On the 27th ultimo the market at Colaba opened at Rs. 491 and touched Rs. 490 on Japan House selling. The market on the 28th ulto opened strong at Rs. 493½ and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 494 on the 1st Inst. F.G. M.G. Bengal March opened on the 23rd ulto. at Rs. 397 and closed at Rs. 418 On the 1st inst. the highest being Rs. 418 and the lowest Rs. 397. Whilst May opened at Rs. 404 and closed at Rs. 426 the highest being Rs. 426 and the lowest Rs. 404. Some business was done in F.G. M.G. Broach. July/August which opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 573 the highest price touched was Rs. 576 and the lowest Rs.563.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Mar. 1923

Cotton	28,573 Bales
Wheat	10,651 Qrs
Linseed	3,261 "
Rapeseed	384 "
Cingellyseed	2,050 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	4,938 "
Castorseed	1,975 "
Rice	22,959 "
Myrabollams	1,279 "
Cottonseed	15,036 "
Mowraseed	792 "
Gram	867 "
Jawar	288 "
Masur	63 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	679 "
Coal	1,063 Tons.

PIECE GOODS.

No new feature of interest has presented itself in the cloth market during the past week. Some retail demand to satisfy immediate requirements has been visible, but the wholesale inquiry has been very disappointing. The want of financial facilities coupled with the dear cost of goods has checked free buying and upcountry buyers have been holding aloof for the present and in the meantime watching further developments. The stocks of piecegoods in the consuming centres need replenishment and it is hoped that a week after the "Holi" holiday better demand may be experienced.

Grey shirtings have not attracted much attention. Drills and Jaconets have remained steady. White Shirtings have been neglected. White mulls have been easier, especially in 58 inches by 20 yards Red End and 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End styles, Nainsooks have moved off in small quantities.

The Manchester Market has been rather steady. Those makers who have recently secured orders have put up their quotations to improve their margins. Several stock lots having been disposed off, the present stock in Manchester is said to be smaller than in December of last year. On the other hand Master Cotton-Spinners' Federation has recommended the members of the American section to curtail production during this month by 50 per cent owing to the deplorable state of trade.

Messrs. Horrocksses Crewdson & Co Ltd have raised the quotations for their cloths.

The Indian Budget introduced by the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, has shown no change in the customs duty on cloth, and the minds of the merchants have now been set at ease on this subject. The excise duty on cotton manufactures during the year under review is expected to bring in substantially less, say about 60 lakhs less, but, this will be counter-balanced by an increase of about 96 lakhs in the revenue from import duties on cotton piece-goods.

The tone of the local mill cloths has been easier. After sale of 4500 bales of shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Khadi etc made by the Bombay Dyeing Mills at Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-7-9 per lb. fresh transactions of importance have not been heard of. As the merchants are not inclined to take risks of quantity, the selling agents, in the bazaar, of the Mills have been selling retail packages direct to the customers. Consuming centres are light of stocks, but the buyers are hesitating to take risks owing to forced sales being expected. The stocks with the Mills in Bombay are increasing, as large sales have not resulted this season. If the rates of local mill cloths be curtailed in competition with foreign goods, there are hopes of the demand improving after the "Holi."

The Cloth Markets were closed on Friday owing to "Holi" holiday and will remain closed on Saturday on account of the "Dolatsuv" holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
Balli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8	12	12	0
" 100,000	—45× "	15	4	0
" No. 33,000	—45× "	14	8	0
" " 2800	—37× "	12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	—39× "	12	12	0
" No. 2750	—46× "	15	4	0
" Yellow Horse	—43×39	14	8	0
" No. 2310	—44×35 1/2	15	8	0
Dewhurst's BBB	—38×32 1/2	20	0	0
" BB	—38×38 1/2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	—38×38 1/2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38	12	12	0
" No. 4462	—41× "	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	—39× "	13	0	0
GREY DRILLS—				
Pepperell's Dragon	—29×40 Net	24	8	0
Balli's Musjid No. 425	—26×40	14	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	—29×40 Net	20	0	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Balli's No. 18	—45×22	8	2	0
" " 18	—40×22	7	2	0
" " 138	—40×22	6	5	0
" " 636	—44×22	7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Liepman's No. 1500	—32×42	25	8	0
B.B.T.C. 40000	—36×40	30	8	0
Balli's No. 9889	—33×40	—		
Forbes' K. B. 100	—33×40	18	0	0
WHITE MULLS—				
Balli's No. 6	—41×19	8	8	0
" No. 60	—46×19	9	8	0
" No. 600	—51×19	10	8	0
" No. 6000	—56×19	12	0	0
" No. 88	—58×20	8	8	0
" No. 1270	—27×18	4	4	0
" No. 818	—39×20	8	0	0
" No. 1440	—36×20	6	0	0
" No. 5352	—42×20	12	8	0
" No. 2755	—42×20	—		
" No. 1703	—52×20 Net	—		
Ritchie's No. 1260	—27×18	4	4	0
" No. 119	—37×18	5	0	0
" No. 229	—42×18	5	8	0
" No. 339	—47×18	6	0	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",42	33"×18 Avg.	6	6	0
" No. 95	—38×2	8	4	0
" No. 86999	—40×18	6	0	0
" No. 86999	— "	8	8	0
" No. 775	—40×18	—		
" No. 875	—45×18	—		
" No. 975	—50×18	—		
" No. 615	— "	7	2	0
Graham's" Baloon	—68"×20	8	8	0
" No. 142	—34×19	—		
" No. 850	—36×18	—		
Greaves' No. 5060	—27×18	3	11	0
Tattersall's No. 4491	—36×20	6	0	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Balli's No. 7070/9090	—27×18	4	5	0
" No. 61/81	— "	—		
" No. 1860	— "	3	12	0
" No. 1900	— "	3	13	0
" No. 2600	— "	3	14	0
" No. 21021	— "	4	0	0
" No. 33044/88	—30×18 Avg.	3	6	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	—38×22	3	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	—28×18	5	8	0
" 95890/97870 Saraswati	—33×18	8	8	0
" Tipoo W/WWW	—34×18	6	12	0
" No. 50000	— "	7	4	0
" No. 33340/33350/33360	"	7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/6767	26×18	4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	"	4	6	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	—38×22	—		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26×18	4	4	0
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 3800/5820 "Motor Car"	"	4	4	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent, on White Goods.

YARNS.

March 2.

There is practically no change to report during this week and prices have remained steady all round without much change. Cotton advices from New York and Liverpool have been remarkably steady and as a result ready as well as forward cotton positions in the local market have remained strong. As a result of this, yarn prices have kept steady inspite of the absence of demand from consuming centres, light money and large stocks of Indian mill yarns especially in 10s, 12s and 20s. Demand from China is still slack and although exchange is slowly improving and there are hopes of some improvement in demand for Indian mill yarns for that market, shippers are buying very sparingly and this week reports sales of about one thousand bales of 10s, spinning of well-known Brand only. Local mills have been able to sell only about seven hundred bales especially of 12s, for as the prices quoted by them are much higher due to cotton, dealers hesitate to buy any large quantities especially when demand is still absent at this time of the year.

English yarns meet some demand for stocks in bundles as well as Cops and Scarcity is being keenly felt. Forward rates are much higher and a few lots of mercerised yarns alone are booked for March shipments. Japanese yarns however have good turn over in ready goods and as the forward quotations from Japan are now much higher owing rise in Sampin, prices seem strengthening. Forward business in Japanese yarn is not reported during this week owing to fear of duty.

Indian mills report small sales only. Stocks are no doubt increasing and prove as a bar to rapid improvement in prices. Mills do not show much eagerness to sell off at lower rates as their expect some demand after Holi holidays. There is also a movement for curtailing the period of working hours and thus restraining production and indirectly raising prices in case demand does not spring up as expected.

The long expected Budget has been out and so far as the yarn market is concerned there is hardly any effect as there is no change in the position. The absence of any increase in Duty on Japanese yarns as expected will strengthen the Japanese competition on a much larger scale and if the Manchester spinners as well as the Indian mills will still be slow to realise the probable effect of this, as they have hitherto done, Japanese yarns will have their way into the farthest corner of India and any repentence afterwards will be too late.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 2nd.

	Rs.	as.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.			
Finlay	0	10	2
Apollo	0	10	0
Simplex	0	9	12
Shapoorji	0	10	2
Currimbhoy	0	9	14
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Edward Sassoon	0	10	4
Apollo (five stars)	—		
David	0	10	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Jacob (Seven stars)	0	11	4
Edward Sassoon	0	11	2
Apollo	0	11	8
Bradbury	0	11	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	0	11	12
Apollo	0	12	4
Swadeshi	0	12	4
Bradbury	0	12	4
Asur Virji	0	12	0
David (Flowerman)	0	12	4
David (Cockatoo)	0	12	4
Indo China	0	11	12
12 1 2s.			
Elphinstone	0	13	0
Currimbhoy	0	12	8
China	0	12	4
Moon	0	12	6
Apollo	0	12	12
Dawn	0	12	8
14 1/2s.			
Kilachand	0	13	14
Apollo	0	14	0
City	0	14	4
Colaba Land	0	14	0
Fazalbhai	0	0	0
20s.			
Kilachand	0	15	12
Edward Sassoon	—		
Elphinstone	0	15	8
Phoenix	0	15	6
Dawn	—		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-12-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-12-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 14-12-9.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 79-15-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 79-15-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 11/32.
Banks buying T T 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 507.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 547.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 537.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 147¼.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175¼.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 87-9.
London Silver ready d. 31-15.
London Silver forward d. 31-12.
Tone of Silver—Steady. India and China bought, India selling ready. Buyers holding back.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.70-5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 77.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 88.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.10.
Italian Exchange Liras 97.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 105,000.
Prague Exchange Krons. 159.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 101.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

FINANCE.

MONEY.

The tendency to easier conditions in the money market has continued through the week, trade demand being on a limited scale

(Continued on next page.)

ASTHMA

OF 34 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

To Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma bought from you by the request of Asis Mirza, HIGH COURT H. H. the Nizam's Government Medicine was applied to [illegible] and he was glad that no [illegible] been seen up to this time. Mirza wants me to write [illegible] You may make use of [illegible] the public know that [illegible] Asthma works like [illegible] patients.

Yours [illegible]

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, [illegible] F.R.H.S., F.R.[illegible]
Dy. MAGISTRATE.

NOTE—Testimonials [illegible] amount is to be [illegible] sure is not effective [illegible] for taking [illegible]

SHARE REPORTS.

Mar. 2nd.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	78
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1285
„ Contributary	122	„		10	322/12
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	95
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/4
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	„	as. 8	14/4
Chartered Bank	£.	5 £.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£	5 £.10	„		75
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	„	£ 5	£118
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	„	„	16%	£28 1/2

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	690
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	„	8%	88
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulna Bhagirhat	100	100	„	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%	74
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent.	5
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	11
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	6
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	82

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8	24/4
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	32 8%	22
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20%	180
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	„	20	180
„ Deld	40	40	„	184 10	900xd
Sivrajpur	10	10	„	4-2-4	31/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance Allianee.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	250.
Cotton	100	100	„	40	210
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	46/14
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec.	100	820
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1120
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	180
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	74
Century	100	100	Apl-Sep.	4	105
Cent. India	500	300	May-Nov.	20	3025
Colaba Land	700	700	March	„	1790
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	174
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	385
Currimbhoy	350	350	„	50	—
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	90
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4/3
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	3/5
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	93/12
Fazulbhoy	250	250	„	100	1025
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	15.
Globe	100	100	„	30	1
Gokak	100	100	„	15	16.
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	220
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	577/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	310
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	365
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	370
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	13
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	17.0
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl-Oct.	250	4625
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	„	28	105
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	310
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	45
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	357.
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	280
Morarji	1000	1000	Apl.-Nov	500	510
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	575
New City	102	100	„	35	50
Pabami	250	250	„	50	500
Pearls	250	200	July-Dec	70	780
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	800
Premier	100	100	May		107/2
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	150
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	164
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	110
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	196/4
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	13800
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	490
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	18.0
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	850xd
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3150
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	700
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	1900

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	„	5 3/4	90
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	„	5	650xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	„	5	105
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	705

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

	102	123	„	50	377/
	125	125	„	10	442/8
	50	125	„	4	132/8
		500	Jan-Aug.	15	135
	2.		Mar-Oct.	as 3.	6/12 xd
	250		Oct. Rs. 41/2	p. e.	150
			July.	20	14
			July	28	32
			„	„	18
		200	April	36%	33
			July	10%	4.
			Sept.	5 p.c.	635
			30 „	„	12/4
			Sept	4 p.e.	50
			ept.	202	180
			„	„	—
			„	„	—
			„	„	20 4

COMMERCIAL

(Continued from previous page.)

both here and in Calcutta. Call money was available at about 6 per cent and the short deposit rate for two and four months period was quoted at about 6½ to 7 per cent.

The Imperial Bank's cash balance has increased this week by the large figure of Rs. 2,17 crores, and in view of the present light trade demand a further increase is not improbable. If present conditions continue the lowering of the Bank rate may be expected before long. From the weekly statement published by the Bank Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 121.51 lacs, while the other deposits have also increased by Rs. 118.75 lacs. The cash balance now stands at Rs. 14,49,86,000, the percentage being 20.03 as compared with 17.56 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The prices of Government securities, which had reached the high level reported last week, suffered a reaction as the result of profit-taking and anticipations in respect of the new budget. 6 per cent 1932 bonds are quoted at about 1 per cent premium, 1930 about ¼ per cent premium and 1926 and 1927 at about ¼ per cent premium, while the rate for 5½ per cent bonds, 1925 and 1928 was maintained about 101 per cent 3½ per cent paper, however, shows an advance, and business was done as high as 59½ per cent.

The Government of India has offered for tenders this day Treasury bills for three and six months period for Rs. 50 lacs and for nine months period for Rs. 25 lacs.

An important event of the week has been the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of the budget for 1923-24. General satisfaction is expressed at the reduction in the deficit as compared with the previous year. As regards new taxation there are no changes with the exception of an addition of the salt tax and a reduction in the export duty on hides. In respect of ways and means, the Finance Minister announced that Government has assumed that it will be able to raise £15 millions by new sterling borrowings and will be able to secure a rupee loan of 25 crores. These resources are expected to meet liabilities and to affect a further reduction of 5 or 6 crores in the floating debt. In addition to the new Sterling borrowings, Government estimate that they will require to remit £27 millions to London from India during the coming year. Without any definite commitment in respect of the various methods to be adopted the finance minister indicated that, in addition to the ordinary method of purchases of exchange, the £53 millions in the paper currency reserve in London and after that the gold standard reserve of 40 millions can be drawn upon against an equivalent earmarking of rupees for those reserves in India. The budget is again based on the exchange rate of 1s. 4d.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London continued steady round 1s. 4—1/8d. throughout the week for ready; during the later part of the week, especially at the close, there was some improvement in the rates and the highest level touched was 1s 4—7/32d. for cash. There were some export bills showing both here and in Calcutta and a fair amount of exchange was bought for bullion import. A Government communique announcted that no Council bills be on offer next week.

American exchange on London continued steady throughout the week, the highest rate touched being $. 4.71-5/8 and the lowest $. 4.70-5/8. The Continental exchanges were somewhat erratic but on the whole show an improvement. French francs opened round 77.40, depreciated to 77.80, but subsequently improved and close steady at 77.30. Belgian francs opened round 88.10, depreciated to 88.60, but improved and close at 88.00. The Italian lira moved between 97.70 and 97.00 German marks, however, continued steady round 105,000.

GOLD.

Gold opened steady round Rs. 24-11-6 and in sympathy with the rise in the price of the metal in London, our rates improved to Rs. 24-14-6. Towards the close, however, there was a decline in view of the approach of the March settlement. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24-14-6 and Rs. 24-11-6 for cash, Rs. 24-14 and Rs. 24-11-6 for March settlement and Rs. 24-14-6 and Rs. 24-12-0 for April settlement. The price of the metal in London advanced from 87s. 6d. to 88s. 1d. on buying orders from India, but the rate subsequently declined and closes at 87s. 9d. India bought a fairly large amount of gold this week in London. The off-take in our market continued on an average of about 45,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 4 lacs tolas not including the arrivals by the incoming mail, S. S. 'China', which is expected to bring in about £12,32,500 of gold for Bombay. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £8,00,000.

The total import of gold during the week in coins and bars amounted to Rs. 1,48,13,146. The total import of gold during the month of February in coins and bars amounted to about Rs. 7,23,99,536 and the total estimated off-take during the month was about 26,45,000 tolas in bullion and coins.

SILVER.

Silver was a steady to firm market throughout the week and the rates show an advance of about Rs. 1¼ due to a continued good up-country off-take and firmness in the Shanghai market. The rates in Shanghai for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 1d. to 3/2-7/16d but closed easy at 3s. 2d. The rise in that market was due to a fair amount of export business being placed. The highest and the lowest rates during the week in London were 31-15/16d. and 31d. for ready and 31-3/4 and 30-13/16d. for forward. The highest and the lowest rates in our market during the week were Rs. 80/12 and Rs. 79/3 for ready Rs. 80/8 and Rs. 78/8 for March and Rs. 80/11 and Rs. 78/11 for April settlement. The off-take averaged about 350 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 5,500 bars.

The bullion market has noted with satisfaction the absence of any tax in the budget on the import of silver, and in view of this, the off-take in the present month is not likely to be as large as it was during February. This week's shipment is expected to be for about 21,90,000.

The total import of silver during the week amounted to 4230 bars and Rs. 2,12,060 in coins. The total import during the month of February amounted to 13,625 bars and Rs. 16,25,056 in coins. The estimated off-take during the month of February amounted to 9900 bars.

SHARES.

The market was open for three days during this week and the volume of business put through was large owing to the March settlement. The steadiness previously reported continued during the early part of the week, but later the prices of cotton mill shares gave way on account of unloading by bulls for the March settlement. There was a sharp fall in the big shares, but at the close there was some recovery. Much depends on the demand for cloth an improvement in which, following the Holi festival, is anxiously awaited.

Bombay Dyeings declined from Rs. 1,327-8 to Rs. 1,120, Century fell from Rs. 615 to Rs. 585, but close at Rs. 605, Central India declined from Rs. 3,145 to Rs. 2,940 but improved and closed at Rs. 3,025. Crescent eased from Rs. 403-12 to Rs. 382-8, Kohinoor 600 to Rs. 575, Pearls from Rs. 830 to Rs. 780, from Rs. 1,857-8 to Rs. 1,670 but improved to Rs. 1,730, New Great declined from Rs. Shapurji from Rs. 207-8 to Rs. 196-4 and Swadeshis from Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 3,040 but improved at the close to Rs. 3,150. The bandli difference between March and April settlement was on an average of about 10 to 12 per cent interest basis.

In the miscellaneous section, Tata Steel deferreds declined from Rs. 180 to Rs. 155, but improved and close at Rs. 160. Bombay Trams remained unchanged and are neglected pending the decision regarding the increase in fares. There were no important fluctuations in the Cement shares. Bundi quoting Rs. 24/8, Katni Ordinary Rs. 180, and Shivrajpur Rs. 31/8. A decline was registered in Bank shares. Imperial Banks having eased to Rs. 1,285, while the Contributories continued steady round Rs. 322/8. Bank of India were steady about Rs. 95 and Tata Banks round Rs. 14/4.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the 28th February.

BANKS.

Imperial 1285, India 95, Central 33/4, Tata Bank 14,4 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 210, Apollo 46/14, Birla Mills 60, By. Cotton 820, By. Dyeing 1125, Bradbury 780, Century 605, Cent India 3025, Colaba Land 1790, Coorla 175, Crescent 385, Edw. Sassoon 395, Elphiston 93/12, Fazulbhoy 1025, Gokak 180, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 577/8, Jamshed Mfg. 315, Kastoorchand 365, Khatao 370, Kohinoor 1730, Luxmi Cotton 4825, Madhavrao Scd. 105, Madhowji 310, Mathuradas 450, M. Petit 3575, Meyer Sassoon 280, Morarji 5100, New Great 575, New City 505, Pabani 545, Pearls 780, Phoenix 800, Shapurji 196/4, Simplex 490, Standard 1825, Swan 850, Swadeshi 3150, Tata Mill 700 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 377/8, B. Burma 442/8, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, L. Burma pet 6/12xd, B. Fram 105, B. Steam 50, Bundi Cement 24/8, Ind. Cement 180, Katni Ord. 180, Katni Defd. 900xd. New Indi 18, Shivrajpur 31/8, Tata Iron Ord. 50, Tata Iron Defd. 160, Tata Hydro 705, Tata Oil 36/4 and Scindia Steam 12/4.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th Mar 1923

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1-4 5/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 3/8
For Demand	500
American Dollars	317
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	239
Japan	753
Singapore	175 1/2

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEED.

Bombay, 2nd Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	48 0 0	47 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 0 0	0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	1 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Black	69 8 0	13 14 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, Black	12 12 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	21 0 0	14 4 0
Mowrassed	7 6 6	7 11 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	59 0 0	12 0 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	37 8 0	8 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 5 6
Linseed May	13 14 3

Forward rates are unchanged on account of Marwari Bazar is closed for holy holidays.

CHEMICALS.

March 2.

The market witnessed some interesting features in Zinc Chloride, Bleaching powder and Aniline salt. Other chemicals are almost steady. Brown sugar lead and Bichromate potash are quoted at Rs. 35 and 55 per cwt. The home others are almost same without change. Spot inquiry for Farina kept quiet and several lots changed hands at Rs. 13/12,0 per cwt. Sago flour saw a small decline of about 4 annas per cwt. Dextrine Dutch has been quoted at £20/5/0 per ton C. I. F. Bombay. Caustic soda 98 per cent had some demand at Rs. 29 per cwt. Zinc chloride owing to sudden scarcity has been quoted at Rs. 40 by some stock holders. A few consignments are arriving in the harbour, however, the tone of the market seems to be upward.

The tone of the market in general seems to be bright, and a steady improvement in price is expected owing to irregular shipments from Germany. Also, the dislocation of business owing to internal affairs of Germany has already effected the market greatly and is still likely to produce greater effects. The quotations are as under:—

Sodium sulphide Rs. 20 (German).
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8/0
Epsom salt Rs. 3-12/0
Aniline salt Rs. 0/8/0
Antimony salt Rs. 0/13/0.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 35
Bichromate soda Rs. 45
Bichromate potash Rs. 54
Caustic soda Rs. 29
Farina Rs. 13/12/0
Sago flour Rs. 13/8/0
Zinc chloride Rs. 40
Magnesium chloride Rs. 4-8-0
Sulphate alumina Rs. 12
White sugar lead Rs. 44.

MILL STORES.

Egyptian Heads kept almost unchanged at Rs. 1/15/0 per 800 eyes. Forward prices have been nearly 26d. C. I. F. Bombay. As large stocks are slowly being consumed, the trend of prices seems to be going upward. Reeds are quiet at Rs. 0/4/9 for retail lots. Indenting price has been 3 3/4d. C. I. F. Bombay. Woolen stores witnessed quite a dull week, with neither fluctuations worth noticing nor any lively demand. Roller Cloth 16oz. and Sizing flannels of all sizes were quite steady. Sundries including Card cans, Fillets, Weft grates etc. etc. have nothing further of interest. Oldham bandings changed hands at Rs. 1/1/6 per lb. and Lambeth Ropes at Rs. 2 per lb.

Among Bobbins, Slubbing and Rovings are quoted at almost same prices. Conical pirns 5" Varnished kept in demand at Rs. 6 and Enamel are rather scarce. Ring Rabbeth Wilson had a much better demand than Japanese and are quoted at Rs. 21 per gross. Japanese are quoted at Rs. 11/8/0 per gross. Warper Bobbins English saw some up country demand. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 1/15/0; Reeds Rs. 0/5/0; Roller Cloth Rs. 8/12/0. Rollercloth Rs. 10 (18 oz); Sizing Flannel Rs. 4/8/0 (66) Sizing Flannel Rs. 4/10 (72"); Fillets Rs. 0/12/0; Bandings Rs. 1-1-6; Tubular Banding Rs 2; Lambeth Ropes Rs 1/15/; Slubbing Bobbins (Japan) Rs 29; Roving Bobbins Rs. 28; Ring Rabbeth Rs. 19.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

March 2.

Since our last report our market ruled very strong during the later part of last week with good demand and higher advices from Java and other markets and with firms buying all positions, prices both for ready and forward positions have been advanced by two shillings per cwt. all round. White Javas January February position were done from 25sh. 6d. to 26sh. 0d. and March at 26sh/3 to 26sh./6 per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Since this week the reports from Cuba and Java were easier and a fair quantity of White Javas was done at 26s./6 to 26sh./9d. for February shipment and again recovered to 26s. Free Bombay Harbour. There is good demand for March shipment but no sellers below 26s. F. B. Harbour. The demand for ready sugar continues good and we expect there will be scarcity of sugar in April May Bazaars and Calcutta markets ruled unsettled with importers buying for re-export. Java reports a steadier market with good speculative demand and large business doing in New Crop. American market is unsettled with large fluctuations according to speculative buying. The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 24-8-0 eq. to 26sh. F. B. Harbour stocks. ..... 135,000 bags.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Rajput with 44,000 bags Java Sugar.

COLOUR MARKET.

March 2.

The market has grown a bit weak owing to the want of healthy demand. Alizarine 20 per cent is offered at Rs. 130 per cwt. Congo Red in sympathy with the Alzarine remains firm at Rs. 2/4/0 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are quiet. Magenta Crystals passed at Rs. 8/8/0 per lb. Fast Red reports some business at Rs. 6 per lb. Methyl Violet, Victoria Blue, and Sulphurs show nothing of animation.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 120/130 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 6/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/7/0 per lb.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 23rd Feb. 1923:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,00
Capital paid up	5,62,50,00
Reserve	4,22,50,000
Public Deposits	15,55,45,000
Other Deposits	55,97,07,000
Loans against securities per contra	27,75,00
Sundries	57,07,00
Rupees	82,2 ,34,00

ASSETS.

Government Securities	8,23,00,000
Other authorized Securities under the Act	1,25,67,000
Loans	17,48,0,000
Cash Credits	29,78,79,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,79,09,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	21,91,000
Dead Stock	2,46,59,000
Sundries	29,88,000
Balances with other Banks	17,85,000
	67,72,48,00
Cash	14,49,86,000
Rupees	82,2 ,34,000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Mar 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.973 inches.
Temperature of Air	71.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.0 „
Dew Point	69.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.774 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 „
Minimum temperature of Air	72.0 „
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight	SE.ENE,WNW.
Move ent of wind from midnight to midnight	103 mile

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	h. m.
St	3	m 11 27	28 7	3	m 5 19	16 7
		23 56	30 10		17 18	15 21
S	4	m	..	4	m 6 5	15 9
		12 56	29 2		18 10	15 2
M	5	m 0 33	30 2	5	m 6 42	15 3
		12 53	29 5		18 49	15 8
Tu	6	m 1 9	29 11	6	m 7 20	15 1
		13 38	29 2		19 33	16 7
W	7	m 1 50	29 2	7	m 8 5	15 5
		14 28	28 5		20 21	17 9
Th	8	m 2 36	28 1	8	m 8 53	16 0
		15 25	27 6		21 18	19 2
F	9	1 37	27 9	9	m 7 44	17 7
		13 58	26 3		19 33	19 7

"AT HOME" AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave an "At Home" at the Government House on Thursday afternoon. It was quite a successful function. In response to their Excellencies' invitation, a distinguished and representative gathering consisting of over 1,500 guests assembled on the Government House lawns and spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Among the distinguished guests present were H. H. the Aga Khan, several ruling Chiefs, most of the Council members and ministers and a sprinkling of the higher clergy.

Their Excellencies welcomed the guests at the entrance. This formality over the gathering adjourned to the trim and well-kept lawns or to the refreshment pavilions to partake of the light refreshments provided. By 6 p.m. the grounds were fairly full with guests and the whole scene presented an animated appearance. As it was an afternoon function there was no display of elaborate toilettes, but all the same there was no lack of colour or vivacity. The bright saries worn by the Parsi and Indian ladies afforded an agreeable contrast to the lighter tints affected by the European ladies. The mural decorations which admirably filled the wall space in the principal refreshment hall attracted a great deal of admiring attention. After spending a very pleasant afternoon the Company departed by about 7-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor's Band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music.

A word of praise is due to the police for their efficient control of the traffic. Long before 5 p.m. the hour mentioned in the invitation cards the roads leading to Government House were crowded with long lines of private cars, taxies and horse equipages and thanks to the very efficient arrangements the long queue of conveyances made their way to the grounds without undue delay or mishaps.

THE GREEK GUILT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When will Britain renounce her pro-Greek policy? Does Britain realize how her association with this greedy people prejudices her position and prestige in the East? Can Britain still hoodwink the world regarding the Greek guilt? Here it is stated most briefly:—

(1) "The report of Greek atrocities in 1912-13, as ascertained by the Carnegie International Commissioners, was suppressed in England! Whereas every instance of Turk reprisal was circulated broadcast in enlarged and exaggerated detail"!!! Poor, innocent British propaganda!

(2) "The atrocities committed by the Greeks during the years 1919-20 on the disarmed Turks were unsurpassable in their horror! And yet the British public was not allowed to know anything about them"!! Thanks to the British propaganda again!

(3) "Further, the demoralised Greek soldiery set fire to Smyrna and caused untold destruction. Yet their patron saint Lloyd George turned round, and accused the Turks of arson and plunder"!

These are facts—facts of Greek guilt and L. G.'s connivance at them—and they are told not by Mr. Pickthall, and not in the "Chronicle"; but they appear on page 901 of the "Fortnightly Review." Will Sir Valentine Chirol read and reflect?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CHARGED WITH KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. charged Balaram Anandram and two others with keeping a common gaming house at the Gaiety Theatre on the 9th September last.

Mr. M. W. Kemp, bar-at-law appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, bar-at-law with Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Gadkere, pleaders.

Inspector John Simmons of the Esplanade Police Station said that in consequence of certain information, he obtained a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police and raided the premises on the 9th September last. He gave two currency notes marked to Sub-Inspector De Costa of the C. I. D. At the time of the raid he found 12 persons there, 10 of whom were already prosecuted for gaming before, the other two were accused Nos. 2 and 3. On the second accused he found a note-book and Rs. 8 while on the third two membership cards and a book of betting slips. In the drawer of the counter he found Rs. 224-8-0 in notes and cash and race-cards. He also found placards in Gujarati and English which were affixed to the wall.

Inspector Roy Smith said he was directed to raid the premises at Ganeshmal on the 9th of September last under warrant. He searched the premises and took possession of various betting slips which had been handed in at the Gaiety Theatre premises. Amongst these there were four betting slips made out under his instruction by Sub-Inspector De Costa. The muster roll found at Ganeshmal showed the name of accused No. 2 as a clerk in the bucket shop business. The room stood in the name of Gomes and Lawrie who sublet it to accused No. 1.

The case was, then adjourned till to-day.

BROKER FINED RS. 50 FOR ASSAULT.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barodia charged Lalji Gunpat, a Hindoo broker with assaulting Sub-Post Master Manassah Soloman David of the Masjid Post Office on 24th February in the discharge of his duties as a public servant.

The complainant's story was that the accused came to the Post Office at 5 p.m. on the day in question when his clerk Govind was counting stamps. The accused asked for stamps and the stampe-clerk told him to wait. The accused, then, lost his temper and began abusing him. All of a sudden the accused caught him by his collar and pulled him out and gave him a blow on the head. The witness Raji raised an alarm and handed the accused over to the Police.

The accused in his statements said he did not assault the Post-Master. It was he who assaulted him on the contrary.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer hard labour for one month.

SPECIAL SESSION OF MODH VANIKS.

The Hon. Secretary of the 2nd Modh Vanik Samelan writes from Jamnagar:—

"The question whether the Modh Banias of Malwa and Bhopal are Banias or Jaines having been aroused through the Bombay daily newspapers by Mr. Biharilal Mulchand and it being necessary to decide it prior to the Convention which is to meet shortly a meeting of the Modh Vanik Community will be held on the 14th instant from which date it will hold its sittings at 8-30 a.m. everyday. As it is impossible to invite the different members of the Community individually, all of them belonging to different places and branches are hereby requested to send to the meeting from two to three representatives who will get all necessary facilities besides their passage expenses. These will be supplemented by some elected gentlemen of the Jamnagar Community in the session. The workers for the Convention will be directed by the decision thereof. Although Mr. Biharilal and Chhogmalji the representatives from Bhopal and Malwa have been informed of this by separate letters, they are still further requested by this notice to be present with all their respective proofs."

AUDICHYA YUVAK.

Under the auspices of the Young Audichya Association a social monthly magazine entitled the "Audichya Yuvak" will be published by the 18th instant (the first of Chaiter Sud.), the publisher's declaration of which was filed in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on the 15th February last by Mr. Ganpatishankar N. Desai, the Honorary Secretary of the Association.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

STARBOARD	1
CINTRA	2
CZARDA	3

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

RED CROSS BOY	1
GRANDE PLACE	2
MAGICAL MIKE	3

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

SAGITTARIUS	1
GLASS ROCK	2
GOLDEN TREASURY	3

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

DANZIG	1
WHITE DART	2
SAUCE	3

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SILVER STREAK	1
WATERLOO	2
TRADE MARK	3

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

WHISPERING	1
CORISANDE	2
IRRIGATE	3

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

ALDER	1
SIR JAMAL	2
HALAB	3

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

MUSLAT	1
NICHOLAS	2
BLACK GUINEA	3

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

NASEEB	1
GULMARG	2
LAST DAY	3

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Saturday, March 3. First race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Murmansk 9-0, Crushed Glass 8-11, Cintra 8-7, Divide 8-7, Starboard 8-5, Miss Evans 8-3, Golden Fancy 8-1, Lover True 7-13, Zea 7-12, Mimi 7-11, Husky 7-11, Czarda 7-8, Euphane 7-6, Volsure 7-6.

Top weight accepting being under 9st., it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Cross Boy 9-0, Knight of Clonmel 8-12, Coleby 8-11, Right Royal 8-11, Misri Lal 8-10, Starboard 8-8, Love Glass 8-4, Whit Week 8-4, Grande Place 8-3, Summer's Joy 8-3, Tarvie 8-2, Golden Fancy 8-2, Magical Mike 8-0, Silver Baum II 8-0, Southern Beauty 8-0, Crab Apple 7-13, Archer 7-7, Old Sport 7-5.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Neap Tide 9-10, Golden Treasury 9-4, Glass Rock 9-1, Woorali 8-12, Etheldene 8-10, Mirabelle 8-6, Sensford 8-4, Medd

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KUMBHARKI (POTTER'S) VATAN.

AWARD OF DAMAGES.

Kondi bin Gopal Kumbhar and others
vs.
Martanda Hari Kumbhar.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Jolly, Assistant Judge of Satara, who reversed the order of the Joint Subordinate Judge of Satara so far as it related to the award of damages.

The plaintiffs brought this suit to have a declaration that they had a right to perform 'Vahyas' to the townsmen on marriage occasions, to supply 'Dokas' on occasions of Gondhal, and to supply 'Avas' on the Makar-Sankranti day as Kumbharki Vatandars in the town of Satara to the exclusion of defendant and a permanent injunction restraining defendant from interfering with plaintiff's right in any way. They further claimed Rs. 12-12-0 as damages and costs of the suit from the defendant.

The defendant contended that the right in suit was not such as could be recognized by a Civil Court as the transaction of sale and purchase depended upon the wishes of parties to the agreement. That defendant had right of 'Vatan' and if he had no such right, the transactions were legal in view of mutual agreement.

The first Court ordered that plaintiffs were entitled to the declaration sought by them as against defendant and that they do recover Rs. 13-12-0 and costs of this suit from defendant.

The District Judge on appeal held that he did not think the right claimed, although it might be largely recognized in practice, was one that should be legally enforced and he would therefore reverse the order of the lower Court so for as it related to the award of damages.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The plaintiff sued to have a declaration that they had the right to perform the plaint functions as Kumbharki Vatan on the stated religious occasions in Satara to the exclusion of the defendant. They asked also for an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with their right, and also for Rs. 13-12-0 as damages and costs of the suit from the defendant. The trial Court held that the plaintiffs were entitled to a declaration sought by them as against the defendant, and that they should recover Rs. 13-12-0 as damages and the costs of the suit from the defendant. The prayer for injunction was refused.

"In appeal the Appellate Judge reversed the order of the lower Court so far as it related to the award of damages. The consequence was that the order of the lower Court granting a declaration stood. There was no appeal to this Court on that question. Therefore we are not concerned with the particular right which the plaintiffs sought to establish although we may say that it was one of those customary rights which are common in this country, and which have been recognised by the Courts as entitling a party establishing his claim to relief. That being so, there is no reason why the Court should refuse to award damages against a party who infringed the plaintiffs' right. We think the order of the trial Court should be restored, and the plaintiffs will be entitled to their costs throughout."

Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the appellants.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Mr. P. B. Singne appeared for the respondents.

CORONER'S COURT.

BRAWL IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

RESULTS IN DEATH OF A SERVANT.

A quarrel amongst the servants occupying the servants' quarters on the fourth floor of the building known as Watson's Annexe, resulted in the death of one Monieswamy Sivaswamy, aged about 17 years, who was alleged to have been assaulted by one Francis Mathews at about one o'clock yesterday morning. Enquiries showed that Monieswamy had been residing in the quarters with his nephew and other relatives in a room. Francis was in the service of a lady residing in the Annexe and slept in the passage on the fourth floor in the quarters. At 10 p.m. Francis who was alleged to have been under the influence of liquor started creating a disturbance. He was asked to be quiet but he would not. As he continued till 1 a.m. deceased's sister-in-law, an old woman, remonstrated with him. Francis, thereupon, abused her. The deceased told her to go and report him to his mistress when Francis started abusing his employer and the old woman. The deceased, then, came out of the room and began to remonstrate with him when Francis, it has been further, alleged, struck the deceased with his clenched fist on the stomach. He began to roll on the floor and died shortly after.

The deceased was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday morning, when Soonderraj, a nephew of the deceased bore out the above facts.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon said the spleen of the deceased weighed 26 ounces and was torn on its under surface. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen with intra-abdominal hoemorrhage which could have been caused by a blow on the lower chest or abdomen, not necessarily violent.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the rupture of a diseased spleen, resulting from a blow inflicted on his abdomen with the fist by Francis Mathews.

FALSE COMPLAINT BY A WOMAN DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Virji Narayan was charged with house-breaking by night and outraging the modesty of one Radhabai Haridas on the 23rd ultimo. The facts of the case have already been published.

The accused in the course of his statement said that the case brought against him was a false one, because at his instance the husband of the complainant was fined some time ago. One Murar who was a relative of the complainant had with the assistance of two others concocted the case against him. On the night in question the two witnesses dragged him from the road inside the shop and assaulted him. The complainant then, came up, caught his 'dhotar' and shouted "thief, thief." He was innocent.

The Magistrate was satisfied that the case against the accused was entirely false and, therefore ordered the accused to be discharged. He, further, warned the complainant saying that as she is a woman, he did not desire to fine her for having brought the false complaint against the accused.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again on Friday afternoon Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding. The business throughout the day was dull and monotonous. There were in all 545 motions on the budget estimates out of which hardly 60 had finished at the fag end of the day. The president, therefore, announced that he would give ten minutes to the ministers and movers and five minutes to seconders and supporters of the motions.

After the Hon. President took his seat Mr. R. G. Salgar (Sholapur City) sumbitted a telegram in the form of a petition which he had received from some residents of the Sholapur City protesting against the contemplated abolition of the third class railway booking office of the city. It urged the intervention of the Council as they thought the proposed abolition was due to misconstrued or misconceived retrenchment policy of the G. I. P. Railway.

The petition was admitted.

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, the Home Member, then informed the Council that he had received a further telegram from Sind stating that the sureties offered on behalf of Khan Saheb Bijarani, member for Upper Sind. Frontier District, who had been released on bail, had now been accepted. Therefore, there was no further question at issue.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala (Bombay) asked if the case against Khan Saheb Bijarani still stood.

President:—He is physically free. The case stands, the charge stands and the guilt stands. To accept bail means the charge is pendnig.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Western Sind) asked if the Commissioner in Sind had passed any order.

Mr. Hayward:—Beyond what the telegram says I have no further information from the Commissioner in Sind.

Sardar Khand Bahadur A. M. Dalal (Broach) asked: As Khan Saheb Bijarani had furnished sureties as required by the District Magistrate if he was altogether free now.

Mr. Hayward: That is the fact.

Sardar Davar T. K. Mody (Surat) asked if the matter was still *sub judice*.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola then explained that as the District Magistrate did not accept the sureties Khan Saheb Bijarani was sentenced to imprisonment. The Commissioner then sent for the papers in the case and pending a revision released Khan Saheb Bijarani on bail. Subsequently certain further sureties were offered and the District Magistrate accepted them. As a result the sentence of three years rigorous imprisonment had been quashed and Khan Saheb Bijarani was free. The only question that now remained was whether a case had been made out against Khan Saheb Bijarani to justify the order of binding him over. This point was before the Commissioner in Sind and the Government had no information on it.

The president said the conviction stood and Khan Saheb Bijarani was released on bail. The question of conviction was before the Commisioner.

FOREST DEMAND.

The Council then considered the motion of Mr. P. N. Adhav to reduce Rs. 5,16,000 from the total demand of Rs. 42,97,000 of the Forest department.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) urged to run the forest administration of the Presidency on business lines.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta (Minister in charge of the Forest Department) assured the Council that he was taking all possible measures to Indianise the Forest Department. Referring to retrenchment he said services of 5 Assistant Conservators costing Rs. 45,000 and 853 menials costing Rs. 2,66,000 had been dispensed with. Replying to the criticism that the Forest Department should be run on business lines, he said, that a profit of Rs. 30 lacs on a capital expenditure of Rs. 50 lacs must be considered a good business proposition. He thought the Forest administration of the Presidency, particularly during the last two or three years compared favourably with that of any other province of India. In regard to entrusting the work of developing forest resources to private agencies he said in certain forest areas work was being done through private agencies while in other areas where it was not possible to do so, Government were carrying on the work departmentally.

The motion was lost and the original proposition carried.

After some further grants were agreed to including one of Rs. 98,68 000 for Irrigation Department, the Council adjourned till Monday at 2 p.m.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

We have already announced in these columns the arrival in Bombay of Dr. M.A. Ansari and vice-Principal Mr. Hadi Hasan forming a part of the National Muslim University deputation to collect a minimum sum of 10 lakhs as an All-India subscription for the University. It appears that Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib and Principal Khwaja have been unavoidably detained in Delhi and will not be able to arrive here before the 5th. But Mr. Umer Sobani has very kindly taken Hakim Sahib's place and is now enthusiastically working for the Jamea Millia Islamia. He is taking round the members of the deputation to Hindu and Mahommedan sympathisers of the University and has been able to secure very generous promises. We trust that people of all shades of political opinion will be interested in the work of collecting funds for the National University and that Bombay will extend its philanthropy to the National University as generally and spontaneously as it has in the past extended to the Gujarat Vidyapith of Ahmedabad and other national education institutions.

Official and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Balfour and Miss Rawstorne have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

E KRUK TANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Irregation is continuously diminishing in Sholapur by allowing the supply of water to the Mills and the city from the Irrigational Ekruk Tank. Owing to this policy the irrigators are put to a great loss especially in days of famine. In this way their profession has become most uncertain. All this is made known to the public through your paper. This adversity reached its height by the complete stoppage of irrigation from the 3rd of January 1923, by the local authorities against the standing declared policy of the Bombay Government. The Bagaitdars had to appeal in this matter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council. In that connection Mr. R. T Harrison, Joint Secretary for Irrigation, accompanied by Mr. Framji, Superintending Engineer had been to Sholapur to make personal enquiries He gave me and the Chairman Mr. Madaki an interview on behalf of our Sangha. It is not desirable to give a full account of our discussion, but it would suffice to say that he has fully known and realised the grievances of the irrigatore. I am sure he would make the Bombay Government acquainted with our difficulty and would suggest to them proper remedies in the matter. He has done all that he could do now for the Bagaitdars, by allowing them to grow 30 acres of cane for seedlings on certain conditions. The Bagaitdars thank Messrs. Harrison and Framji for all the immediate help they could give to them on behalf of His Excellancy the Governor in Council.

I hope His Excellency would with this very anxiety speedily remove the permanent grievance of the irrigators by constructing a separate tank for the mills and the city. I also hope that the Mills, the Municipality and the Bagaitdars would help His Excellancy in this work.

The Bagaitdars are thankful to both the Press and the Public for the anxiety they showed in this matter. Thanking all.—Yours, etc.

L. J. PANDIT,
Secretary,
Ekruk Talav Bagaitdar Sang.
Sholapur.

Sholapur, Feb. 28.

THEATREAND CINEMA

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"Tilly of Bloomsbury" and "Tons of Money" are the week-end attractions being produced by the London Farcical Co., at the Excelsior Theatre, the former being played to-night, and the latter, which is one long laugh from start to finish, will be staged at the matinee performance to-morrow evening. The new company has very early established its reputation in Bombay and there are several new attractions on the programme for next week. Monday and Tuesday will see the production of "The Young Person in Pink;" Wednesday and Thursday "Come out of the Kitchen;" while on Friday and Saturday next "Daddy Longlegs" will be staged. There are several other new farces to follow before the present season closes.

MUSIC IN BOMBAY.

The coming visit of M. Premyslav, the Polish violinist with a world-wide reputation, will help to bring to a close a musical season which has been a very notable one.

M. Premyslav is giving a series of concerts at the Excelsior Theatre next week. He will be assisted by Miss Bertha Rodrigues at the piano, and, in the last of the series on Sunday, March 11th by the Bombay Symphony Orchestra.

The first concert is on Tuesday afternoon when the programme will include selections from the works of Tartini, Paganini, Bach, Schubert, Moszkowski and Corelli. At the second concert, on Thursday afternoon, a new programme will be presented, including Mendelssohn's Concerts in E minor, and compositions by Schumann Rachmaninoff, Cyril Scott, Tchaikowsky and Bazzini.

M. Premyslav is making a tour of the East; he has already played in Calcutta where H.E. the Governor of Bengal and Lady Lytton were present at one of the concerts. All who have heard him are enthusiastic regarding the perfection of his technique, and still more enthusiastic over the real art of his playing.

Attention is directed to the fourteenth concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra at the Excelsior Theatre tomorrow night at 9-30 p.m., when Beethoven's "Coriolan" and "Symphony No. 4" will be presented, as well as works by Svendsen and Dvorak.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

The feature of the Excelsior Cinema programme is "Fighting Cressy," a film which tells a breezy story of the American West. Cressy is a girl; a girl of very high spirits. She gets mixed up in a family feud. Then love comes, and when love comes in at the window, family feuds fly out of the door.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

A film reminiscent of Thomas Hardy's famous story "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is being shown at the Empire Theatre this week. It is much the same sort of Tess which the film producer introduces to the audience, in the person of Miss Norma Talmedge, wayward, headstrong and lovable. When she loved she gave her all. Then she faced the consequences, alone. Her life was a life of loyalty and sacrifice. Was it mistaken loyalty and mistaken sacrifice? It is for those who see the film to say. "The secret of the storm country" is a picture of strongly developed characterization in which the interest is well sustained.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

This week the serial which has been running at the Empress Theatre is brought to a close and "Lucky Jim Gordon," who went to Syria to build a railroad, not only finished that job, but remained behind to start another as consort to a queen. The end of the film has many exciting episodes. There is one scene in which an effort is made to blow up the hero and heroine with dynamite; another in which a blazing truck is set loose, bound for a hut in which the heroine is captive. Of course she is rescued, the rescuer plunges into a river, feeling no doubt that cold bath was very necessary to cool down. Sentiment comes in very strongly at the finish when the railroad king and the princess, now a queen, plight their troth in a country lane. Then it is that the hero reaps "His Great Reward."

SRI RAMAKRISHNA'S MESSAGE.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society Swami Sharvananda delivered a lecture on "The Ramakrishna Mission. Its aims and its activities" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday night, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Mr. Jayaker said they had met there to offer their most cordial welcome to Swami Sharvanandji who had come to Bombay in connection with a very important philanthropic work. He was at the head of the Madras branch of the Ramakrishna Mission for the last 10 to 15 years, and there was under his control a student's hostel where students were lodged and boarded free of cost. With his experience in Madras, he was sure the Swamiji's lecture would prove interesting. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Society which had been only lately founded after the name of that great patriot and saint Swami Vivekananda, with a view to nurturing philanthropic, religious and social aspects of the work. They wanted to found in Bombay some society having some quiet home either in Bombay or suburbs where religious and Vedantic thought could be nurtured.

SWAMIJI'S SPEECH.

The Swamiji said the welcome they had given him was not to him personally but to the ideal which he represented in his person. When in the year 1886 Sri Ramakrishna passed away, his disciples banded themselves together under Swami Vivekananda, who was entrusted by Ramakrishna with his message to the world. What was that message? It was the harmony of religions and truth and spirituality of life. That message was entrusted to Swami Vivekananda as well as his co-disciples for dissemination all over the world and the disciples of the Great Master banded themselves together in something like a brotherhood. They then had no idea that it would form such a strong organisation for the purpose of carrying his message far and wide. But they were burning with the zeal of spirituality, and Swami Vivekananda said he would one day burst upon the humanity like a rocket and he did burst upon the humanity, and he carried home the message of his Master not only in India, but in countries beyond the ocean. How did he work that miracle in the thought of the world? In order to carry that ideal of spirituality of spiritual realisation, that was handed down by the Master, Sri Ramakrishna, to his disciples, in order to carry that message more effectively to every home and every door Swami Vivekananda on his return from the West found it necessary to organise a brotherhood. He organised the Mission properly and in time extended its activities. What was the ideal of the Society? It was work for the emancipation of one's own soul and for the good of the world. That had always been the ideal of India. Even in the ancient days of the Vedas the Rishis came out of their solitude and meditation and delivered their their message to the world. Life was immortal, but men had hypnotised themselves into mortality by the very dead weight of matter. Freedom and salvation of the *Atman* (soul) was the first ideal of the Ramakrishna Mission. And the second part of the ideal was work for the good of the world. What was the basis of the ethics and morality of loving one's neighbours? Why should they love their neighbours? Unity of life was the basis of all morality and religion. There was but one life, and while some were conscious of it, some were not. That was why the work of service, of charity, were so much commended. They had to try to see God in every human being; there was God in every human being. Social work was a process of self-realisation and self-purification. They were all inseparably connected with the world-being and in serving the world they were serving themselves. The disciples had to follow three kinds of practices. The first was that in order to purify themselves spiritually they had to perform practices like *Yoga*. *Yoga* did not mean mere control of breath, and such other things. It meant the control of mind and senses. The second aspect was the realisation of social service. They could help and serve men, physically, mentally and spiritually. So long as there was ignorance, so long as there were differences, there could never be spirituality. They had hospitals to serve the suffering humanity; they had schools to serve humanity in the intellectual sphere; and they had institutions to serve humanity in the sphere of spirituality also. So that they served the Lord in all aspects. That in short was the plan of the work of the mission. It always kept the ideal of helping the world and of serving the Lord.

Mr. Jayaker in proposing a vote of thanks said it was an encouraging sign that there was an audience of more than two hundred at the very first lecture of Swamiji. The Swamiji had called Bombay a beautiful city, but there was so much death, so much misery, so much hardship, behind all the beauty that his presence was very much for the benefit of the people who were engrossed in their activities. The more intellectual they were the more religion they required, and he deprecated their many differences in the various communities.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO LTD.

FREIGHT REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Market remains quiet but rates have firmed up slightly and about 14,000 scale tons have been booked at 17s. to 17s. 6d. light seeds basis. Practically all the business done during the week has been for Mediterranean and Continental ports, while demand for U.K. has been practically non-existent. March shippers are in difficulties in regard to fulfilling their engagements of cotton seeds shipments by early steamers. The tonnage market is reported to be very firm, March tonnage especially being very scarce. Fixtures for March/April are reported at 24sh. 6d. deadweight basis. There is a fair demand from Karachi and also a good demand from Burma for early tonnage owners are consequently holding for higher rates

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of P. P. Social Samaj, Rev. C. F. Andrews will deliver a lecture on "Indian Emigration" at Hirabag, to-day (Saturday).

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society, Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "Vedantic View of Indian History", to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m., at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Mr. K. Natarajan will preside.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Varma, Purdhoobhai Sarma, Kahanji Photographer, Pundit Kanshik, Sukhdeva Buldeva etc will speak on the Holi Festival when our Depressed Countrymen are specially invited to attend.

PROTEST AGAINST TRAMWAY FARES.

Under the joint auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Mandvi Mahila Mandal, Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Jain Mahila Samaj, Hind Mahila Samaj, Bhagini Samaj, Hindu ladies Social Literary Club, a public meeting of the ladies will be held in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the unjust demands of Tramway Company made to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the increase in the present Tramway fares and the Electric Supply charges when Mr. J. M. Mehta Miss Natarajan, Dr. Sevarkar and others will speak. Ladies with their friends are requested to attend. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

GIRGAUM DIST CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. for the adoption of statement of accounts and balance sheet of the last year members are requested to attend.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the members of the said Committee will be held on the same day at 7 p.m. to submit the report of the work done during the last four months i. e. from September to December 1922.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

The Maharashtra Natak Mandali will stage the Marathi play "Mayecha Poot," in aid of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Theatre. The philanthropic public of Bombay are requested to help the institution.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

Boys' Parliament of the Parel High School and the Night High School of the Gokhale Education Society, celebrate their second annual Shimga sports to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday) on the Tata Mills Grounds Parel. Mr. R. S. Aswale will preside and give away the prizes, in the premises of the D.C.M. School Parel on Sunday at 5 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

CHARITY SERMON.

To-morrow (Sunday,) Rev. Fr. Marti, S. J. will preach a Charity Sermon at the Church of N. S. de Salvacao in aid of the Salvacao Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Dadar, at the 9-30 a.m. Mass.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned General Meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association will be held to morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay when all members of the Association are requested to attend.

ANAND MANDAL.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Mandal will be held at 4-30 p.m. in T M. School tomorrow (Sunday.)

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday (the 6th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will speak on the Irresponsibility and Wastefulness in the Bombay Municipality with special reference to the Land Acquisition Schemes.

SHRI PANDURANGASHRAM SWAMI MEMORIAL.

The General Meeting of the Promoters and Sympathisers of "Shri Pandurangashram Swami Memorial" will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the "Gamdevi Temple" under the Presidentship of Srijut Venkatrao Mahadeo Sashittal, when all Saraswats are requested to attend in time.

DECCAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

As unanimously decided at the meeting of the general body of the Association held on the 18th February last he adjourned extraordinary special meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the D.M.A. Hall Girgaum Back Road.

ANNIVERSARY OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA.

The anniversary of the birthday of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa will be celebrated under the auspices of the Society to-morrow (Sunday), at Hirabag (near C. P. Tank), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Swami Sharvananda, President of the Sri Ramakrishna Math at Madras, will address on "The Message of Sri Ramakrishna." Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

"Z MINDAR" CASE.

HIGH COURT'S INJUNCTION.

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

The Lahore High Court has issued an injunction restraining execution of the ex-parte decree in the case of Mr. Isemonger, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, versus Zafar Ali Khan and Abdul Mazid Salik, proprietor and Editor of the "Zemindar" respectively till the decision of the appeal against the decree. As a consequence, the attachment of the bungalow now belonging to Mrs. Zafar Ali Khan of a house owned by Mr. Salik's father, of some articles and cash in the "Zamindar" office and of the money orders addressed to the "Zemindar" has been withdrawn.

NO RELEASE OF PUNJAB POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

At question time in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Sir John Maynard informed the house that the existing conditions were not such as to justify the consideration of withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the reltase of all political prisoners.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ninth all India Sports, The Oval, 3 p.m.
Public lecture by Swami Sharvananda on "Vedantic View of Indian History", Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.
Banks closed: Holi (Hindu Holiday.)
Ladies' protest against proposed tramway fares increases by Rashtriya Stree Sabha, in Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.
1st day of the Bombay Suburban District Conference, Ghatkoper 3 p.m.
Holi Sammelan meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.
The s. s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fourteenth Extra Meeting.
Bombay Battalion (A.F.I.) Annual Inspection 8 a.m.
In aid of South Indian Social League, "Chandrahasa" the Gaiety Theatre, at 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Suburban District Conference, at Ghatkopar, first day at 3-0 p.m.

SUNDAY Mar. 4.

Bombay Suburban District Conference at Ghatkopar, Second Day.
Anniversary celebration of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa's Birthday: Public lecture by Swami Sharvananda on "The Message of Sri Ramakrishna", Hirabaug, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Tenants' Association meeting Servants of India Society Hall 4 p.m.
Anniversary celebration of Shri Ramakrishna Swami Shardananda's address, Hirabag, C.P. Tank, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Public lecture on "Bhagwan Buddha", under auspices of Buddha Society, by Swami Sharvananda, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's lecture on the Bombay Municipality, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. G. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir Girgam, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of 22nd ultimo passed Suez at 3 a.m. on the 1st instant.

KHOJA CHARITABLEDISPENSARY.

In the Bai Moolbai Peerbhoy Hajee Khoja Charitable Dispensary for women and children during the month of February 1923, 766 patients, of which 574 were women and 192 children.

COMMERCE GRADUATES.

The annual general meeting of the Sydenham College Graduates' Association which was to come off to-day has been postponed sine die.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. CONFERENCE

The Conference begins at 3 p.m. at Ghatkopar under the Presidentship of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Dr. Ansari Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Ramdas Gandhi, S. M. Paranjpe, M. Pickthall, Khatri, Bharucha, Khadilkar, Savarkar and others are expected to attend the Conference.

There will be a mass meeting at 6 p.m. today in the Conference pandal, when all the leaders present will speak on "The task before the Nation."

INAUGURATION OF COTTON DEPOT.

The inauguration of the Cotton Depot, Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation, will come off on Tuesday the 13th instant at 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

Dr. S. N. Nevalkar L. M & S. will deliver a lecture on "Education in point of health" (Illustrator) to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, under the auspices of the P. P. Social Samaj.

IMPORT DUTY ON SALTED FISH.

A notification has been published in the Gazette of India enhancing with effect from the 1st March 1923 the import duty on salted fish, dry or wet, from seven and half annas to fifteen annas per maund.

N. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

A trip to Jageswari Caves (Andheri) is arranged on Sunday, the 4th instant under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay. The party will reach Andheri Station at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Members wishing to join the party are requested to be present at the said Station by 9 a.m. (S.T.)

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF FUND.

Already acknowledged Rs. 37,762-9-0 Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities. (Monthly instalments of Rs. 500 for July, August, September, October, November and December.) Rs. 3,000, Western India Turf Club Rs. 2,000, Mr. G. R. Khairaz Rs. 200, Girgaum Police Court Rs. 250, Dadar Police Court Rs. 127, Mazagaon Police Court Rs. 75, Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club Rs. 100. Total Rs. 43,514-9-6.

CIVIC EXHIBITION.

The Curator of the Civic Exhibition, Dept. of Sociology and Civics of the University of Bombay writes:—

"Until further notice the Civic Exhibition will be closed from Monday 5th March 1923."

THEFT FROM G. I. P. REFRESHMENT ROOM.

Rustomji Navroji, Assistant Cashier at the refreshment rooms at Victortia Terminus, has reported to the police the theft of a cash-box containing a gold watch and currency notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,560 from the refreshment room on the night of the 25th ultimo.

A CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE.

The Pathare Prabhu Samaj Amateurs staged on Tuesday night in Baliwalla Theatre, the play called "Hoonda" or "Dowry" in Marathi, in aid of A. S. Nayak Fund, which is the production of the late Mr. Ganpatrao Sokerji Trilokkar, and smacks of a satire on the dowry system which prevailed in the Pathare Prabhu Community several years ago and entailed untold miseries on brides' parents. The play condemns in an amusing but unrelenting manner the old dowry system, and depicts in painful details the condition of a Prabhu family just on the point of disposing of a girl in marriage by giving a large dowry.

A deputation of Hindus waited on the Hon. Mian Fazli Husain, Education Minister, on Feb. 28, at Lahore in connection with the discharge of about twenty sub-assistant Surgeons. The Minister received the deputation courteously and gave them a sympathetic reply.

Mr. J Mukharji F.R.S.A., Senior Professor of Painting and Decorating in the Amar Singh Technical Institute, Srinagar, Kashmir, has recently been elected a Fellow of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. He is the first Indian to have this singular honour and is the only person in Asia who can boast of this distinction.

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"SRI RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA."

Public Address by
SWAMI SHARVANANDA,
Tomorrow at 5-30 p. m.
AT
HIRA BAUG (C. P. TANK.)

President :—Sir N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 3, 1923.

PRINCES OR PEOPLE?

Though the result of the debate raised in the Commons by Col. Wedgwood's proposal to withhold royal assent from the Indian Princes' Protection Act was a foregone one, Col. Wedgwood's able and courageous exposure of the high-handed flouting by Lord Reading's Government of the Legislative Assembly and public opinion in India and their lamentable failure to safeguard the rights and interests of the people of Indian States and the fact that his proposal was supported by as many as 120 members of the Commons in a House of 399, have killed the new legislation as effectively as the withholding of the royal assent would have done. Lord Reading has neither served the Princes nor himself by the singularly ill-advised and rash action which he took and which led to the debate in the Commons.

No indictment of the action of Lord Reading's Government could be more damning than that contained in the spirited speech of Col. Wedgwood and the transparently weak defence of Lord Reading by Lord Winterton and the unbending Tories. Col. Wedgwood began by pointing out that the only safeguard against oppression and misrule in the Indian States was publicity—a safeguard which Lord Reading has sought to remove. Replying to an interjection by Lord Winterton he angrily retorted that there were no "lawful means" whatever for the subjects of the Indian States to secure alteration in the law. And after a well-deserved castigation of Mr. Thompson of the Punjab fame, Col. Wedgwood proceeded to draw home the injustice of the Act by protesting against linking this matter up with the assistance given by the Princes in the Great War. He declared that it was not the Princes who saved Britain but the men who had died fighting. While the services of the Princes during the war cannot be minimised, Col. Wedgwood was right in emphasising, what has been emphasised over and over again in these columns, that the services of the people of India, including those of Indian States, have been infinitely greater and the interests of these, as he said, cannot be sacrificed to support the autocracy of the Rulers. Lord Winterton had no answer to give to Col. Wedgwood except parrot-like to repeat the specious arguments already made familiar by the official spokesmen in India and to indulge in sarcastic reference to "the enthusiastic yet inexperienced" Legislative Assembly.

If a proof were needed to demonstrate the successful killing of the Act by Col. Wedgwood and the Commons' vote, it is provided by the comments of the London "Times" which, in futile rage, characterises Col. Wedgwood's proposal as "mischievous and most inopportune and calculated to re-awaken racial bitterness and to reinforce political agitation in India at the very moment when there are signs of general improvement in the situation." The "Times," characteristically enough, contradicts itself. While pleading for freedom from interference by Parliament and British Government in the interest of the growth of self-government, it wants this freedom not for the Indian Legislature but for the Government of India to flout the latter, and, amusingly enough, proceeds to commend the Government of India as a Government that is "not a despotic bureaucracy but an efficient, honest and sympathetic body of men perhaps without parallel in history"! Indeed, the Government of India are a body of men without parallel in history. And Col. Wedgwood summed up their achievement in this particular instance when he declared that "bureaucracy and autocracy were united against democracy" in "tearing up Britain's Liberal principles of administration."

WAYS AND MEANS.

Sir Basil's first essay in financing, as we showed yesterday, is too obviously a mistake not to conceal some clever manoeuvring. The present Governmen of India seem to be very fond of such an easy display of tactical skill. They cannot possibly hope to ram down the salt duty increase of a hundred per cent. with possibilities of obvious reductions in the Military as well as the Civil expenditure, and with an estimate of return from the enhanced salt duty which quite possibly is understated, and, therefore, covers a concealed surplus. What then is their game? Do they want to haggle with the Legislature on the matter of overdue financial reforms, particularly in regard to the Army expenditure? Do they want to strike an iniquitous bargain by pretending to sacrifice this absurd proposal in return for the acquiescence in their present overgrown military budget? We wish we would trust the "representatives" of India to see through this transparent play-acting, and defeat its object. But whatever may be the fate of this iniquitous proposal, we cannot overlook that other part of the Budget—the section of Ways and Means. We do not need Sir Basil's platitudes to realise its importance. His immediate predecessor, by his improvidence, has taken care that the light of this portion shall not be covered by a bushel. The first item in the Ways and Means section to attract attention is the repetition of huge borrowings both in India and abroad. Sir Basil proposes to borrow about 47 crores—or half of the last effort in that direction. He has, it is true, reduced the volume of borrowing, and for the rest might claim to be condoned on the ground that he has to borrow for productive purposes. But the only creditable proposal we can find on the liabilities side is that in regard to the paying off of Treasury Bills. These constitute an expedient which, however, permissible in wartime when for a host of reasons Government were obliged to take up all the surplus funds of the community, cannot possibly be permitted in peace-time when the success of the Treasury Bills means more than a proportionate suffering for the industry and commerce of the country, in search of easy capital. Equally commendable is the implied suggestion to utilise the cash balances of the Government of India, rather than add to taxation or borrowing; but the continuance of large reserves in England, and the piling up of balances in that country are utterly inconsistent with the declared policy of such suggestions.

These criticisms, however, affect the details, not the essence, of the Ways and Means programme. If once you concede that borrowing must be undertaken for Railways, or new Delhi, or provincial projects of development—while the provinces are yet not out of the wood of unbalanced budgets—the scheme set out by Sir Basil will have to be commended as cautious and orthodox financing. But Sir Basil's own declarations in the introductory speech convict him of bad financing in this regard. He sees no reason why the outlay on new Delhi should not be treated as a revenue charge, and paid out accordingly; and he shows that the railway programme of 30 crores per annum has proved too large for even the fifth year after the War came to an end. The five years' grant to the Railways was fundamentally bad finance, and makes an irretrievably evil precedent. Could not Sir Basil have cried halt to this insatiate orgy of "unproductive" outlay? We call it "unproductive" because we do not believe in the old fiction; and even Sir Basil has had to admit that the Railways are not paying their way. And, granting, against all reason, that Railway development must be prosecuted even under the present state of our finances, —there is a radical difference of opinion here between our viewpoint and that seemingly adopted by Sir Basil, but we have assumed his standpoint merely for simplicity in argument—could not Sir Basil have limited the new borrowing on Railway account to the amount spent this year only? This would have meant a saving in borrowing to the extent of about 17 crores and a proportionate saving in interest and sinking fund charges of a crore per annum! Every such restriction on loan programmes will strengthen that credit, which, Sir Basil seems to be perspicacious and businessman enough to realise, is weakening. If Sir Basil desires, as we fancy he does, to reduce the charge of our floating debt, and even of our funded debt, there is nothing like a holiday from the money-market for a couple of years for the Government of India. India's debt now amounts to 843 crores, of which the non-productive portion equals 289 crores, even on the basis of official classification. We put it to Sir Basil whether it is not proper economy for India to reduce the pressure of this charge, if it is not the first duty of Government to seek every opportunity for lightening the burden immediately and paying off the debt eventually in a prescribed time. The Government have hitherto simply ignored this issue. And, in this connection, we must impress upon Sir Basil the significance of the recent Anglo-American debt settlement. Britain was bound by agreement to pay on demand. She has managed to obtain a period of 60 years to make payments in. She had contracted to pay more than 4 per cent. The Congress in the United States had legislated for 4½ per cent. It has, however, agreed to 3½ per cent. including the redemption of the principal. Where was the sanctity of contracts, and the solemnity of legislative enactments when these negotiations were undertaken? And if Britain was not too rich to pass by the relief which these concessions afford her, can it really be said that India is rich enough not to bother about funding proposals, and more economical conversion schemes? Will Sir Basil be financier enough to perceive the danger of driving a people to despair and forcing them to a wholesale policy of repudiation, simply by neglecting all legitimate expedients of affording substantial relief.

The problem of the debt is indissolubly connected with the question of our currency and exchange as Sir Basil himself has shown. We are glad to see at last a Finance Minister honest enough to make the frank confession that the policy of 1920 has failed. But what of the remedy? We regret Sir Basil's native honesty seems to have halted at the simple admission of the failure, without the further admission of the loss due to that failure thrown upon India, and, *a fortiori*, without even a glance at the corrollary for the need to remedy. Sir Basil's attitude of *laissez-faire* is as injurious as it is inopportune. "For the moment, therefore, I repeat that the time has not yet come for a new attempt to fix the rupee, whether at 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. or any other figure." This is simply misreading the entire problem. We do not desire another outrage upon common sense. We do not want a new adventure on the Robin Hood pattern. We have had enough experience to realise that no amount of tinkering will solve India's exchange problem and overcome her currency difficulties; and if Sir Basil does not realise this, he does not deserve to be the Finance Minister of India. What we want in this instance is an honest introduction of undiluted gold standard, and undisguised gold currency, with such safeguards against undue hoarding as our own or other countries' experience would suggest. In proportion as the Government of India overlook this sound, simple and scientific solution for a permanent orgainsation of their currency system, they will be unable to clear themselves of the fast accumulating suspicion that the currency and finance of India are ordained—not in India's interests—but in those diametrically opposed to her national requirements. Let Sir Basil take care that the suspicion does not become an indictment. Let him and his colleagues remember that an obligation due to India resulting from the mad venture of Reverse Council sales has yet to be paid off.

Notes of the Day

The South African Judgment.

While the situation in Kenya is daily getting more and more alarming, there comes the news of the gathering storm in South Africa. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in South Africa has just delivered an important judgment on the question of Asiatic immigration into the Union, by a majority of three to two. The Bench confirmed the notice issued by the Minister of the Interior in August 1913, the effect of which is that after that date all Asiatics become prohibited immigrants under the Immigrants' Restriction Act of 1913. Sir William Solomon, in his majority judgment, adhered to the view that "the Asiatics as a class were unsuited, on economic grounds, to the requirement of the Union." It is true that the minority, consisting of the Chief Justice and Sir John Kotze held that the notice was *ultra vires* on the ground that the classification was too wide and that Sir William Solomon did not think that the Minister was actuated by racial motives when he issued the Regulation in question. The latter argument is a familiar one and cannot obscure the main object of excluding Asiatics, that is, chiefly Indians, from South Africa. What steps are the Government of India taking to ascertain the effect and implication of this judgment?

A Portent.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who is now in Bombay, interviewed on this subject, said:

"I have very great difficulty in understanding this new ruling of the Appellate Court which is said to be of great importance to Indians in South Africa. When I landed in South Africa in December 1913 all immigration had already been prohibited. In the final settlement with Mahatma Gandhi of 1914 two points were conceded

(i) That 6 Indians should be allowed to land each year to perform religious and educational work.

(ii) That the wives and minor children of domiciled Indians should be admitted.

I am puzzled as to whether this new ruling affects these two classes who have been immigrants since 1913. If it invalidates their position and involves their repatriation the new order would be very serious indeed.

The only other Indian immigrants since 1913 have been those who went away on a holiday to India with a Government permit to return. I cannot think that these have been affected. What needs to be done immediately is to get a cable from Durban explaining this new ruling. I am taking immediate steps to do this and the Indian public will be at once informed about it. Also I am going to-morrow to Sabarmati Ashram and it may be quite possible that Maganlalbhai and others who were in South Africa til 1914 will be able to explain it."

The source of the menace to the rights of Indians overseas is South Africa, which has been long preparing for the campaign of driving out Asiatics, especially Indians from Africa. And the judgment, to our mind, is a portent.

Corporation and Government Nominees.

The list of Government nominated members to the Municipal Corporation does not inspire much confidence in the zeal of the Government to further the cause of local self-government. We have gone through the list many times and have tried to discover the reasons which have prompted the Government to nominate these sixteen gentlemen. Only one thing may be said in their favour and that is that most of them are "safe" men and can be relied upon to register their votes without fail on the side of the Municipal Commissioner, whenever he is in difficulty. There is nothing to be said about the officials who become members of Corporation 'ex officio.' But is there such a poverty of public-spirited and enlightened men in the city that over and over again the same individuals should be sent to the Corporation, simply because they are always on the side of Government? Some of the nominees are new stars on the Municipal horizon, and most people have not the faintest idea as to the quality of light they are going to shed on this poor city of Bombay. After all, Government get the nominees they deserve, and that is comment enough. Let the citizens of Bombay remember, however, that this time it is a Minister who is nominally responsible for the nominations. For the rest, the omission of the only useful nominated member of the present Corporation, Mr. N M. Joshi, is as eloquent of the progressive tendencies in the Government of Bombay as the recent calculated exclusion of Mr K. Nataraian from the list of nominated Fellows of the University.

Bombay Port Trust.

Under the recently amended Bombay Port Trust Act, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been given the right to send five representatives on the Board of the Trust. The amended legislation, though an improvement, still perpetuates the anomaly of the wholly unjustified domination of European interests on the Port Trust. It is, therefore, essential that the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau should be disinterested men commanding the confidence of the public as well as fully qualified to safeguard their interests. Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, who have announced their candidature for election, satisfy these conditions and the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be doing a disservice to the public by failing to include them among their representatives to the Board. Among the main defect of the constitution of the Port Trust is that it makes no provision for the representation of the working classes of Bombay. Not the least recommendation of Prof. K. T. Shah and Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee is that no representatives that the Indian Merchants' Chamber may return to the Port Trust will better safeguard the interest of Labour than they will.

"A Case for Enquiry."

The Director of Information writes:—Sir,—May I refer you to an editorial note in your issue of the 3rd February headed "A Case for Enquiry" and dealing with the case of Malhari Tukaram who died from injuries received on the 21st January. An enquiry has been made into the circumstances of this case which has elicited the following facts:—

The patient referred to, when originally brought to hospital, refused to remain as an in-patient but elected to attend as an out-patient for some days until strongly advised by the acting Second Surgeon to have himself admitted. After a few days in hospital his relatives insisted on removing him and carried him out of the ward. For this the hospital authorities are not responsible as they have no power to compel admission or to prevent patients' relatives from removing them.

The man when he was brought to the hospital was examined by the Assistant Surgeon and was found to have numerous wounds and contusions and a dislocated clavicle. The Assistant Surgeon also examined his chest in the usual manner for fractured ribs but found no evidence of such. He had his wounds dressed and went away. He attended again on the 23rd and on the 24th, when the acting Second Surgeon advised him to stay in hospital. His wounds and contusions healed but he developed general bronchitis. He was treated for this but the fracture of the ribs was not detected. On the evening of the 28th his relatives came and insisted on taking him to his home, where he died the same night, although the Sister-in-Charge stated that the man was not fit to go out. The Registrar on duty noted that the patient was "discharged cured" and his explanation for entering this incorrect statement is that the wounds had healed.

The explanation of the undetected broken ribs is that the fractures occurred, not in the usual lateral site at the angles of the ribs, where they would have been detected quite easily at the outset and subsequently; but behind, under the deep muscles of the back where the break cannot be detected by the ordinary manipulative methods of examination, while the general bronchitis still further masked the condition. In the opinion of competent medical authorities it is rare to find subjective symptoms giving rise to a suspicion of fracture when the latter occurs in the position indicated by Dr. Nunan. Notwithstanding this more than one examination was made to see if any fracture could be detected. Had the patient not been moved about union would have most probably occurred without complication and without special treatment.

The evidence at the Inquest was given by Assistant Surgeon Hudson because Captain Donnelland, the House Surgeon, was ill and he based his evidence on the notes regarding the case in the Registrar's book. It is not, however, correct that Mr. Hudson said "He was treated in the hospital and *discharged cured on the same day.*"

BRITISH IN IRAQ.

QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 2

A campaign in favour of British withdrawal from Iraq was again ventilated in the House of Commons on the occasion of a vote for £813,000 sterling necessitated by the stoppage of military reductions in Iraq when the Turks were in a threatening mood last year. The Government spokesmen were non-committal in their statements.—

Major Ormsby-Gore declared that anyhow they could not be going from Iraq at the point of the Turkish bayonet. Nobody suggested that Mesopotamia should ever form a part of the British Empire. British policy was to hand over more and more of the functions to the Arab Government in order that, at the earliest possible moment it might become an independent sovereign State. He declared that the length of the occupation depended on Turkey and the nature of Peace Treaty.

He pointed out the inadvisability of giving the particulars of the British Forces in the Middle East while the discussions at Angora were proceeding, and before we decided whether we should remain in Iraq or not. He stated that the Iraq Railways were valued at three and a half millions which Iraq might repay when she could.

Lt.-Col. Sir Samuel Hoare stated that the Air Staff were quite satisfied with our military dispositions. He deprecated the attacks on the R.A.F. Commander who was carrying out his duties under considerable difficulties. He was of opinion that the first experiment in independent Air Command had answered well, and it was one which the House should follow most sympathetically. He emphasised that the estimate would have been larger but for the great efforts to economise in Iraq where there had been room to economise. He paid a tribute to the manner in which, with the strain of the last few months on the Northern Frontier, the Iraq Commander-in-Chief and the Iraq Forces had maintained peace, order and efficiency of the forces. He appreciated the way in which the whole people of Mesopotamia, King Feisul downward, had stood staunchly by the country and the Iraq Government. There had been no trouble or internal disturbance and so far from King Feisul and his brother being despised at all, the British Government's evidence was that they stood high in the estimation of his people. He was quite confident that if we could get peace with Turkey, the promised reduction could be made.

Mr. Lambert stated that the House was willing to allow the Government to liquidate its predecessor's commitments, but he did not believe that the resolution could be carried in favour of permanent occupation.

Mr. Milne opposed the withdrawal on account of the British pledges and declared that it was unreasonable to expect the Arabs without assistance to rebuild the civilisation which had been destroyed in the course of the last thousand years. Moreover in course of years Mesopotamia would repay our outlay thousandfold; because we would get no real peace as long as this central land lay open to ambitious aims.

Col. Sir Charles Yate recommended the retirement when circumstances permitted, but that was not at present. He emphasised the possibilities of cotton growing in Iraq and its importance from the point of view of Lancashire.

NECESSITY OF CAUTIOUS UTTERANCES.

At the conclusion of the debate Major Ormsby Gore emphasised the necessity of cautious utterances at the present juncture when the speeches of the House were instantly reported to the Assembly at Angora, and the Bolshevik Delegate there used them to bring pressure on the Turks to do all possible damage to the British Empire. He wanted Turkey to understand that they wanted a peace of dignity on both sides. He wanted to regain mutual friendship and respect and if friendship could be effected on terms which were honourable to both sides. These Near Eastern countries had a great future materially and culturally; and also the prospect of again developing the different varieties of civilisation. He believed that Iraq would soon be a Sovereign and Independent State, but emphasised our obligation of honour to the Assyrians and the Chaldeans; for, although they were only a Christian Minority we must provide for their safety. As regards the future of the railways, he said we must make sure that we do not hand Iraq over to the mercy of monopoly. The Water Transport on the Tigris had been granted to a Syndicate by Turkey before the war. He concluded that the Government's policy was to establish an Arab National State in Iraq, able to stand on its own legs. The Government believed it to be possible rapidly, and did not believe that King Feisul and his Government would fail. The vast development of cotton and wheat growing by the Arabs as free traders and free people in their own country was possible if good understanding with Turkey could be secured.

Major Ormsby Gore said that an expert had said that the railways of Iraq could henceforth be made to pay. The British Government and the Iraq Government were ready to consider offers to buy the lines but if not the ownership would have to be transferred to the Iraq Government. Negotiations for the sale of the lines to a syn-

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CAS is now in use in Bombay for gold melting soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

(Advt.) T C15574B

INDIAN COMMISSION

LORD ISLINGTON'S APPREHENSIONS

LORD PEEL IN DEFENCE OF SERVICES.

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Islington asked for the reasons for the appointment of the Indian Public Services Commission; what were the subjects into which it was proposed to enquire which had not been enquired into by the Commission in 1915; what would be the cost and whether India would bear the whole of the cost. He declared that the work of the Commission would be very laborious, and it would be almost impossible to limit the scope of the Commission's activities. The Commission would disturb the existing system and would again traverse a great deal of old ground and revive racial animosity. The Commission was not suitable to deal with these difficult problems. He disclaimed hostility towards the Government.

Lord Sydenham said something was absolutely necessary to prevent the decay of the Services. He saw no reason why an enquiry should be so prolonged as Lord Islington seemed to think. He thought that the appointment of a Commission was essential and desirable.

LORD PEEL'S DEFENCE.

Lord Peel expressed the opinion that Lord Islington's opposition was based to some extent on Lord Islington's own Commission which, on a magnificent scale, had proceeded with almost Oriental indifference to the passage of time. Lord Islington seemed to be thinking that the Commission would take from seven to eight years to report but no such commission had ever suggested itself to Lord Peel or the Government. Lord Islington appeared to think that his commission had exhausted the whole subject. The work of the Islington Commission had been very valuable and a very large proportion of its recommendations had been carried out. Great authorities, however, were divided regarding the proposed commission. Mr. Montagu favoured a commission while Lord Islington did not suggest any other method of arriving at a conclusion which Lord Peel hoped would be reached. He emphasised vast changes in India during the last few years; no one approaching the question from the pre-war point of view could form an opinion of any value on the position of the Services. The Commission would not deal with the constitutional question,—it was merely a corollary of the reforms.

EXTREMIST PRESS CRITICISM.

The Commission would be small, and very likely would be criticised by the Extremist Press and give material to the agitators, but if Lord Islington, like Lord Peel, had the duty of reading perpetual attacks on the Government in the Extremist Press he would not attribute the same importance to them as he apparently did. It would be very foolish to be driven from a wise course by the criticism of the Extremists.

Lord Islington, interrupting, said people of the highest responsibility in England and India strongly opposed the Commission.

Lord Peel said it was widely admitted among wise Indian political thought that it was necessary that there should be a substantial recruitment for many years from England and the Services must be placed in a satisfactory and contented position. As regards the cost he was far too well aware of the present financial position of India to suggest any imitation of the Islington Commission. The expenditure would be small and he was sure that very few months would be sufficient for the Commission to report. It would not be necessary to deal with the history of the Services but only the immediate facts to-day. He had received innumerable representations from many persons competent to speak with regard to the position of he Service, also many memorials from different sections of the Services.

SHORTAGE OF RECRUITS.

Lord Peel emphasised the great difficulty of securing Europeans of proper quality for the Indian services largely owing to the uncertainty of recruits with regard to prospects. The situation might very easily arise in which there would be a very serious danger that the administrative machinery in India might be imperilled unless the whole subject were examined and dealt with. He gave figures showing a deplorable shortage of recruits compared to before war and said what was even more unfortunate was the number retiring on a proportionate pension. There had been 227 applications since November 1921 of which 217 had already been sanctioned. The most serious aspect of the case was that European recruits from the universities were not forthcoming in anying like sufficient numbers. Even with a normal wastage, apart from premature retirements, we should not be able to make up the full number of appointments in spite of the special recruitment of ex-service officers and reduced demands for Europeans owing to the increasing number of Indians. The number and proportion of Indian recruits already exceeded that laid down in 1920, because it was necessary to take Indians owing to the small European recruitment. He was dealing with the matter from the point of view of the Indian administration because it was generally recognised as essential that Indians and British should work together.

As regards the Police, there was not quite the same difficulty in getting recruits; difficulty there was rather in the number of retirements of senior experienced officers. It must be some time before the younger men going to India would be sufficiently experienced to occupy senior posts. position of the Services had totally altered as the result of the Act of 1919 and the po as a result of the Act of 1919 and the po-

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INCHCAPE REPORT

DEFICITS DUE TO MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

REDUCTIONS RECOMMENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 2.

The following is the summary of the Inchcape Committee's Report:—

The Committee first touches the Military Services and observes "The expenditure which has been incurred in the past may have been inevitable but the question is whether India can afford to maintain the military expenditure on the present scale as an insurance against future eventualities. In our opinion repeated huge deficits of the last few years in spite of the imposition of heavy new taxation have made it abundantly clear that India cannot afford this expenditure. So long as peace conditions obtain the first essential is for India to balance her budget and this can only be secured by very substantial reduction in Military estimates. In this connection it must be remembered that the budget estimate for 1922-23 did not represent the full annual expenditure which would have been incurred on military services but for certain fortuitous circumstances. The strength of the army was under establishment, purchases of supplies were below normal as there were large accumulations of stocks of provisions clothing and other stores and estimate also assumed large non-recurring receipts from sales of surplus war stores and other sources. Further we understand that inadequate provision was made for the maintenance of the Royal Air Force and that considerable additional expenditure will be necessary in future years. If allowance were made for these factors the expenditure required for 1922-23 would have been Rs. 71,37,82,000. Considerable public attention has naturally been displayed on the subject of future policy with regard to Waziristan and we have reviewed this question in its bearing on the finances of India. We are informed that there is no idea in the mind of the Government of India of continuing the forward policy of military domination up to the Durand line at the present time and that idea has been abandoned. It is impossible to estimate what expenditure will be required in Waziristan in 1923-24 until the military and political situation is cleared up but we understand that Government have in view a policy which aims at an early and substantial reduction. Apart from financial considerations the strength and distribution of the Army necessary for the defence of India and the maintenance of internal security are matters which we feel must be left largely in the hands of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

FIGHTING SERVICES.

"Since 1913-14 the fighting efficiency of the army has been increased enormously by the introduction of modern rifles, machine-guns, etc., and while we are informed that so far as external menace is concerned there has probably been a relatively greater improvement in the equipment of neighbouring tribes and the Afghan forces, it must be borne in mind that a large portion of the army is maintained for internal security."

BRITISH INFANTRY.

In recommending reduction of British Infantry, the Committee observe "On Mobilization the peace establishment of the battalions is reduced and only 840 British and other ranks per battalion are retained On War Establishment. We do not think there is any necessity for maintaining a peace establishment."

"In England and elsewhere the policy is to maintain peace cadres about 25 per cent. below war establishments which are capable of rapid expansion in war and similar practice obtains in certain sections of the Army in India. We recognise that in India reinforcements of British troops cannot be obtained in less than about two months but from the statements which have been supplied to us it appears that, as at present contemplated only 5 battalions of British troops would be engaged on active operations during the first two months after mobilization. During this period the estimated wastage of these troops on 7½ per cent. basis would be 630 men and we cannot think that any serious difficulty would arise if in war this number had to be found from the troops required for internal security although we realise that this will entail a temporary pooling of resources as was found necessary in the great War. In our opinion the number of troops per battalion required on mobilisation to maintain internal order in India should be capable of a considerable reduction in view of the increased fighting efficiency of the units."

Reduction in the strength of the artillery is recommended on the ground of introduction of modern machinery.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

After reviewing the Army expenditure the Committee recommends "(1) The reduction which we have indicated be effected in the strength of the fighting services saving Rs. 303 lakhs per annum (2) Steps be taken to organise an effective reserve and so enable the peace strength of the Indian battalions to be reduced to 20 per cent below war establishment saving Rs. 63 lakhs net per annum (3) The necessity for retaining the present system of four commands be reviewed in 12 months time and that in the meantime the number of districts be reduced as far as possible (4) The authorised establishment of motor vehicles including reserves be limited to 1600 number of motor vehicles in use and mileage run be strictly limited and the system of rationing petrol be introduced (5) The supply services be reorganised on less expensive basis and the stocks held at depots reduced (6) Commercial accounts be kept for all manufacturing establishment and for remount department (7) The basis of capitation rate for British troops now under revision be determined in the manner indicated in our report (8) The Government of India be given full opportunity of reviewing any proposed changes in the administration of British troops involving large expenditure before such changes are brought into operation (9) The stocks of stores generally be largely curtailed and the stocks of ordance stores including reserves be reduced from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 8 crores, all surplus ordance stores being disposed of and (10) The budget estimate for 1923-24 be limited to Rs. 51,47,00,000, a reduction of Rs. 8,95,30,000 compared with budget estimates for 1922-23, subject to such adjustment as may be necessary on account of delay which must ensue in carrying out proposed changes.

INDIAN ROYAL MARINE.

On the subject of the Air Force the Committee says "since the potentialities of the Air Force are now being proved and there is a possibility that extended use of Air Force might result in economies in expenditure on ground troops we make no recommendations."

After critically reviewing the expenditure on the Royal Indian Marine the Committee recommends: (1) The service be drastically curtailed and reorganised on the lines suggested (2) Dockyard be worked as a separate entity on commercial basis (3) The three troopships "Dufferin", "Hardinge", and "Northbrook" be laid up forthwith and placed under the care and maintenance of parties until sold (4) Only such vessels as are necessary for essential duties of the Royal Marine and for use as training ships for Indians be retained (5) The "Dalhousie", the "Minto", the "Nearchus", one patrol boat and four trawlers be dispensed with immediately and the number of military launches and Bombay yard craft be reduced (6) The cost of maintaining the "Lawrence" be transferred to the Political estimates (7) Recoveries from the Port Trusts etc. for Marine survey work include a charge for interest on capital depreciation and pension allowances (8) The budget estimate for 1923-24 be limited to Rs. 62 lakhs a reduction of Rs. 75 lakhs including Rs. 4,62,000 transferred to the Political estimates the actual saving thus being Rs. 70,38,000.

KENYA SITUATION

EXCITEMENT IN MOMBASA.

RECALL OF TRADE COMMISSIONER DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

A message from Mombasa states that the Indians there are greatly excited over the action of Mr. Leftwich, the Indian Trade Commissioner, taking a prominent part with the Europeans ragarding the deportation of the Editor of the "Democrat". A public meeting of the Indians had demanded his recall and the appointment of a competent Indian in his place.

G.VT. OF INDIA'S POLICY.

DECLARATION URGED BY I.I.C ASSN.

The following telegram was sent by the Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Government of India on March 1st:—

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association desires to call the attention of the Government of India immediately to the news cabled from London that Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Kenya in opening the European convention of Associations at Nairobi disclosed confidentially certain new proposals which favoured the European standpoint and that he also announced his intention of proceeding to London at the earliest possible date accompanied by several European representatives selected by the European convention of Associations, to discuss details with the Colonial Secretary. It is also stated that this visit is at the invitation of the Colonial Secretary himself. The Association desires to point out that if no Indian representatives elected by the Indian Association accompany him side by side with the Europeans this visit of the Governor will be an act of partisanship and therefore unconstitutional. It also calls immediate attention to the deliberate threat of violence contained in the resolution of the Convention if the terms finally settled by the Colonial office are not satisfactory to the Europeans.

The Association would point out that the European convention of Associations has again and again passed unanimous resolutions calling for such restriction of Indian immigration as should lead to ultimate prohibition of Indian immigration altogether. From cables which have been received by the Association and which have also appeared in the Press it seems clear that the Governor's new proposals are in the direction of further restriction of Indian immigration. It would therefore, appear that the Governor himself is now prepared to assist the Europeans in Kenya by forwarding a sinister programme which would lead to ultimate exclusion of Indians from Kenya altogether. As the crisis is so immediate the Association would ask from the Government of India for declaration of their own policy without delay and would point out that the steps now being taken by the Europeans with the help of the Governor are in danger of leading to a serious crisis which should be prevented in the interests of the British Empire itself.

TURKEY'S POLICY IN NEAR EAST.

KEMAL PASHA'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Constantinople.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha in a speech to a crowded Assembly declared that Turkey's policy was pacific. The Turks had established the right to Independence, financial, economic and judicial. The Powers only needed to recognise that in order to ensure peace. The strengthening of the Turkish relations with Afghanistan and Persia and the consolidtion of the Turco-Russian friendship and the development of the Turco-Russian economic relations constituted the basis of Turkey's policy in the Near East. Negotiations were already proceeding with Russia for the conclusion of the commercial and consular conventions.

TAX ON SALT.

AN INIQUITOUS IMPOST.

GOVT. DEFEAT ANTICIPATED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 2.

The presentation of the budget in both the houses of the Indian Legislature was a solemn ceremony. Contrary to public expectations it shows a deficit of four and one-fourth crores in spite of the retrenchments effected and the cuts to be made in pursuance of the Inchcape Committee's recommendations. In order to meet this deficit the Government of India propose to raise the duty on salt to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund and this is expected to yield four and a half crores just enough to get over the deficit. But salt is a commodity which should not be taxed because it is not a luxury of the few wealthy but a dire necessity for all—poor as well as rich. Any tax on salt is bound to affect the masses most and in a country, like India, salt is not the commodity which should have been thought of for levying tax on. When the Hon. Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, announced in the Council of State the proposal to raise the duty on salt, the non-official members did not raise any hue and cry which their brother-members in the lower House did when the new Finance Member let this cat out of the bag. The Council of State has no power to vote on the budget and so it had to content itself in the hope that the less unfortunate body down will do the needful

UNIVERSAL CRY OF "NO."

The expectation was not belied for hardly had Sir Basil Blackett made the announcement in the Assembly, when the members as if by inspiration cried "No" to the proposal. The new Finance Member was literally taken aback because he expected to have smooth sailing especially after his exposition of the financial situation and the boldness with which Government, he claimed, had determined to balance the budget. But he found the atmosphere very hostile to his proposal to raise the duty on salt because almost every non-official Indian continued crying "No." The Finance Member attempted to wriggle out of the difficulty by offering a bait of reduction in provincial contributions—a demand which was discussed only five days ago on the motion of Mr. Reddi, but this conditional offer did not satisfy the members and they had determined to oppose the salt tax. Since the budget was presented I have had conversations with several non-official members of the Assembly. I find an almost complete unanimity among them to throw out the Finance Bill by which it is proposed to levy increased duty on salt. "We are not going to be deceived by the promise of reduction of provincial contributions", remarked a member from Madras. The wave of protest raised by this unsound proposal of taxation continues unabated and the official world has been considerably agitated and upset by the non-official demonstrations over a proposal to balance the budget. "Why not reduce the salaries of all the members of the Executive Council themselves" queries one non-official member to a colleague and the latter responds "let the Government further reduce their military expenditure and the whole trouble will be over."

BAIT OF REMISSIONS.

Into such an unfavourable atmosphere Sir Basil Blackett has plunged himself and it is feared he will suffer a heavy defeat over the Finance Bill unless some other way is found. There are any number of non-official Europeans and Indians ready to help Government out of such difficulties and it would not be surprising if one of them gets inspired and makes himself famous all at once by an amendment to the Finance Bill, which will not only save Government from a threatened defeat, but also appease the non-official world. But the question of provincial contributions still remains untouched and on this ground also the Finance Bill will, I am sure, be attacked because Government has not provided for a remission of the contributions. Members from the Punjab, Madras and the United Provinces—the three provinces hit hard by the now notorious Meston settlement are indignant that nothing has been done in the direction of reduction of contribution in spite of the hopes they were allowed to entertain all these days and they roundly accuse Government of want of earnestness in the matter. This will be one of the points of the mass attack that will be indulged in by the non-officials on the 5th March in the Legislative Assembly and Government on their part will assuredly ask for permission to tax the country more in case there should be any reduction in the provincial contributions. It was indeed a clever move on the part of Government to have coupled the promise of remission in contributions with the imposition of the duty on salt, but signs are not wanting to show that not only would the proposal for taxation be thrown out, but a bold attempt will be made to wring the required concession out of a reluctant Government. In this connection it is noteworthy that since the reformed constitution was inaugurated the Legislative Assembly has sanctioned already no less than thirty-eight crores.

WHIPPING REVIVED?

The Council of State contains very little of the lawyer element and so any question touching law will not find attention in that House. That is the reason why there was no non-official amendment moved in respect of the Racial Distinctions Bill which came up for final reading in the upper House. But Government amendments included one which practically killed what little the Assemby had given—the right of appeal to an accused person against a sentence of whipping. The chief factor which weighed with the Assembly in arriving at this decision was that whipping has now become out of date. But the Home Secretary moved an amendment which provided that if the accused person is unable to find a surety the sentence of whipping can be executed and the punishment inflicted on him without waiting for the disposal of the appeal. Mr. Raza Ali vigorously opposed the amendment, but he was in a minority of one and what more Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, who, it will be remembered, was the author of a resolution in the old Imperial Legislative Council in the time of Lord Minto for the abolition of the system of whipping as a form of punishment now stood up to oppose Mr. Raza Ali's opposition and also support the Government on the reasonableness of their proposal. What was unreasonable more than a decade ago has become reasonable now in the eyes of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy who appears to grow in wisdom with the passing of years. Needless to say his attitude was deeply resented by the public, but there was not one member in the Council not even the veteran Sir Dinshaw Wacha who could notice this somersault on the part of the knighted gentleman from the Central Provinces and reply to his effusions. The Council having altered the decision of the Assembly in the matter of whipping, the Bill will go back to the lower House. It remains to be seen whether in the heat of the budget discussion the members will find time to pay sufficient attention to what Mr. Raza Ali so pertinently called "the Government manoeuvre."

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

LEADERS' PLEDGE TO WORK UNITEDLY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 1.

A public meeting was held last evening and the Congress Leaders of both Parties having united commenced united propaganda. The audience numbered about five thousand. Some ladies also were present. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon presided.

The first speaker was Babu Rajendraprasad. In course of his speech he said that the Gaya Congress was followed by some differences within their ranks rendering joint work difficult. At the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamna they had joined hands and though it was only a temporary compromise time will show that the unifying tendencies will gather force. "Our struggle with the Government is still incomplete. There are many of our co-workers still confined in the jails, and neither in the matter of the Khilafat nor in the Punjab nor Swaraj has our objective been fully achieved." He said that though depression was evident here and there they had still to make many sacrifices. During the last three years they had only sent 25,000 men to jail and collected only one crore of rupees. During the last war India had sent in nine lakhs of men and about three hundred crores of rupees to fight the so-called "Battle of Freedom" in Europe. As result of the War freedom was nowhere in sight. Compared to those huge sacrifices during that period, their sacrifices during the present struggle were not much and they should not show any impatience at the small success gained during the last three years. The Congress had now appealed for 25 lakhs of rupees and 50,000 volunteers. If they could not supply even these then all their professions were hollow. It takes long time to reap a crop. Even a full crop is sometimes destroyed by frost and they should be prepared to render any sacrifices that may be required of them confident of success in the end.

Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni, speaking next, said he had never thought that there existed two parties in the Congress after the Gaya Session. Although there were symptoms of differences they existed everywhere. They had been very much exaggerated. To give the right lead it was necessary that all points of views should be discussed. Their differences were not such as to endanger the Congress. The differences were still under discussion and it will not do to needlessly dwell on them and inflame the dying embers. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was greatly to be thanked for having brought about this union. Once more the Congress would appeal to the country with a united voice.

APPEAL FOR TOLERATION.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who followed and was the recipient of a hearty ovation, said they would all be expecting him to dwell on the question of the compromise. Their imaginary disunion was undoubtedly a matter of utmost sorrow; but it was matter of equal pleasure that they had all united once again if they were ever disunited. In fact they had now overcome their differences. As soon as he came out of the jail he felt that though there were differences of opinion between the two Parties, they were not fundamental and were being exaggerated. The objective was the same. He would not express any opinion on the merits of the controversy that raged between the two Parties. He had formed his opinion as soon as he came out of the jail which was the same while he was in jail and was still unaltered. The audience itself was symptomatic of the various kinds of clothes and head dresses but they were not for that reason prepared to swear against each other. All suspicions and misgivings must now give way to mutual respect and toleration. If the two Parties agreed on nine out of ten questions it would be a grave calamity if they were to separate because they differed on one question. Ever since his release his efforts were directed towards uniting the Parties. In the time of war there was no room for the formation of parties and it was essential to restore unity. Their opinions might differ but their hearts must not. He was gratified at his success and was greatly obliged to the leaders on both sides for the resultant compromise. They had shown how in spite of honest differences they could combine in the hour of need. Occasions of differences of opinion did arise and would arise even in most trifling

(Continued on next page.)

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from previous page.)

affairs of life, and it was not to be wondered at that in a matter affecting the well-being of 30 crores of human beings they might differ in views. But toleration, and mutual respect would prevent the differences from developing into serious conflicts, and it was essential to avoid them. He heard on all sides there was much depression in the country. Perhaps there was. But 25,000 political prisoners and a crore of rupees was not enough to bring Liberty to any country. They must not lay down arms so soon. There would be many ups and downs in their struggle; but hope must not be abandoned and it would not be long when they could reach their goal.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari, who was greeted with cheers, regretted that he was unable to address them in Hindi in spite of the work that had been done to propagate Hindi in Madras. There was a race between Hindi and Swaraj in Madras, and nobody knows whether, the Madras people would first be able to learn Hindi or win Swaraj. The leaders, he remarked, had played the cleverest trick with them. They would now tell them that they were united and it was the turn of the general public to work. For, the compromise by itself could not bring Swaraj. They must now wake up. There had been no more glorious period in the History of India than the last three years.

18th of March is the Anniversary Day of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment. No other nation would have slept over the incarceration of its leader for twelve months. It was time now that they were up to fight. They must give up all thoughts of violence and must fight with the weapon of suffering. That suffering which he wanted ought to be undertaken and they should not let the 18th of March pass without making a new resolve. They ought to convince the whole nation that day that they were prepared to fight. Unless every one of them took to khaddar the world would not be convinced that they were serious about Non-Cooperation. On the 18th March they ought to introduce charkha in their homes, and they would find that it had magical effects.

Srijut Vallabhai Patel said that if they wanted that there should not be two parties in the Congress they should show by their action that they wanted them to unite. They could create a uniform atmosphere by the universal use of khaddar. That was the best security against disunion. It was not enough to send their best men to the front without backing them up with such efforts as might be possible for the various classes of the people. 18th March was upon them and they should show on that day that they were serious. Not speeches but action must move their hearts.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said it was the "Guests' Day," and he would not therefore have taken their time were it not to join in the congratulations that had been poured upon them by the guests. He then announced that Mr. Das was indisposed and had sent his message for being read at the meeting.

DESHBANDHU'S MESSAGE.

The message was then read by Pandit Motilal Nehru, first in English, and then translated into Hindi. It said that he (Mr. Das) wanted that it should have been possible to arrive at a lasting compromise. But, however, that hope of his had not been fulfilled. He exhorted the people to vigorously carry on the constructive programme. Panditji then expressed his whole-hearted agreement with the Das Message. Differences of opinion were natural in all who had capacity to think and form opinions. Only those devoid of thought were without differences of opinion. Both the Parties wanted to achieve the same objective and he hoped they would never for one moment think that either party wanted to mislead them from the real objective. The army must be in readiness whether the attack be made from the right or the left. The attack from either side could only succeed if the army were in readiness. The Congress leaders had now agreed among themselves but even if their differences were to recur the preparation of the rank and file must not cease. The Compromise even though temporary was to be welcomed. It was the first step to a more aibding understanding. After all the question of Council Entry was not the be-all and end-all even of the Pro-council Party. They never thought the Swaraj would rain from the heavens by a mere act of entering the Councils. It was just another mode of attack. Civil Disobedience would have to be resorted to but until the time came to launch it the other party thought that the councils might be wrecked in the meanwhile. Both were common soldiers of the same army and each Party had now agreed that it should assist the other in working its programme whole-heartedly. It was for neither to say that its method alone would be successful. Let one party launch its attack first with the assistance of all of them. But if perchance the enemy was not overcome the other party would then launch its attack. If either failed they would all put their heads together again to devise some other method of attack. But success was not possible until the country was prepared, and they should all be prepared to act.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel said much had been made of the differences between the two Parties; but all of them were agreed that they ought to become the members of the Congress, subscribe to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and take to Khaddar. The Das Message was that they must work the Constructive programme and the leaders appealed to them with one voice to all those. The Congress and the Khilafat Committees of Allahabad had decided to capture the Municipal and the District Boards. He impressed upon the audience that by capturing the Local Bodies they would give a great impetus to the Constructive Programme.

Mrs. Naidu said that a few months ago some differences arose among the leaders, but she was ever hopeful that they would soon be united. Now through working the Constructive Programme and contesting the elections to the Local Bodies they ought to create an atmosphere that would breathe unity. Continuing she said she was ashamed to appeal for the meagre sum of 25 lakhs of rupees, and for so small a number of men as 50,000. She asked them to take two oaths, first that the unity would be permanent, and secondly that they would elect only the Congress Candidates to the Local Bodies.

The meeting then dispersed after a few remarks from the Chair.

ITALY'S PRO-FRENCH SYMPATHY

SGR, MUSSOLINI EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Mar. 2

Rome.—Sg. Mussolini in a statement to the Cabinet said that Italy's pro-French sympathy in the matter of the Reparations had occasioned reports that more extensive schemes were contemplated which might be interpreted as directed against certain Powers. The campaign to this effect was neither approved of nor authorised by his Government, which aimed at cordial French and Italian relations of which the recent commercial agreement was symptomatic. But it had nothing to do with the regular Alliance. It would be an unpardonable adventure to bind Italy while there was a crisis in the Entente.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."

CAPT. MACKWOOD'S DISAPPEARANCE

LONDON, March 2.

London.—The P. & O. steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" on arrival at Plymouth reported that Captain Mackwood had mysteriously disappeared a few hours after the ship left Gibraltar and had presumably fallen over board.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Afghan Minister last night gave a dinner to a large company including diplomatic representatives in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Afghanistan. The Minister in a speech said that Britain had been a friend of Afghanistan for nearly a century and prominent amongst those who encouraged Afghanistan's first efforts.—Reuter.

U. S. AND OPIUM PRODUCTION.

LONDON, March 2.

Washington.—The Senate has unanimously adopted the resolution already passed by the House of Representatives to negotiate with foreign nations for reduction in the production of opium and its derivatives. —Reuter.

SIR HAVELOCK CHARLES.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

As under the age-limit Sir Havelock Charles is vacating the presidentship of the Medical Board and medical advisership to the Secretary of State for India, Sir William E. Edwards has been appointed as his successor.

GANDHI WEEK IN POONA.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau, M. P. C. C. Poona writes:—

The Poona District Congress Committee has appointed a sub-Committee to celebrate Gandhi week very enthusiastically in Poona. Khaddar worth about Rs. 3000 will be hawked by leaders and collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrollment of volunteers will take place. Melas will be singing national songs. Lectures will be delivered everyday by various national leaders to whom invitations have been sent. There will be a competitive examination in spinning and prizes will be distributed to successful candidates. There will be a complete hartal in the afternoon on the 18th and huge procession of Khadder will be formed.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau, M. P. C. C. Poona writes:—

The following resolutions were passed by the Working Committee on the 28th February 1923 at Alahabad, regarding the validity of the meeting of the M.P.C.C. held in Poona on the 18th February:—

"Read letter dated 20th February 1923 from Mr. S. M. Paranjape.

Resolved that the office-bearers and Executive Committee of the Maharashtra P C.C. elected on th 18th February 1923 at Poona be recognised as such, and they be authorised to draw from the funds of the M.P.C.C. in the hands of the treasurer and carry on all its affairs."

"Read telegram dated the 10th February 1923 from Mr. Jamnadas Mehtha.

Resolved that Mr. J. M. Mehta be requested to give effect to the award as from the 31st January 1923 and to recognise the elections held in accordance with the award on the 18th February 1923 at Poona."

GUJARAT PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

The propaganda committee of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has finished its tour in Kaira District for enrolment of volunteers for civil disobedience. It states that Anand that vied with Bardoli for starting civil disobedience at the end of December 1921 has not fulfilled the expectations entertained of it. Very few of the old volunteers have come forward to enlist their names. In other quarters the Committee believe the task of enlising volunteers will be easy if the question of starting mass civil disobedience can be settled immediately.

INDIAN BUDGET.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 2

In a leading article the "Manchester Guardian" considers that the Indian Budget is more satisfactory from the Lancashire point of view than seemed probable up to the time of its introduction. Referring to the consultations between the Government of India and the Imperial Government relative to the reduction of the strength of the Army the paper thinks that reduction is possible and that Mr. Bonar Law's Government will turn willing ear to any reduction of expenditure in India that can be shown to be consistent with security.

"TIMES" COMMENT.

LONDON, March 2.

The "Times" discussing the Indian Budget says that for the past five years the finances of India have been in a deplorably bad way owing chiefly to the weak policy of continuous overspending which has produced a huge deficit. A formidable task confronted Sir Basil Blackett on his arrival but he applied his energies to the problem of reform with characteristic determination. In fact his first budget shows a surplus which is no small achievement. The Legislature should support the Finance Member's attempt to restore the Budget equilibrium. —Reuter.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WHITEHALL AND DELHI.

LONDON, March 2.

It is commonly rumoured that there are differences between Whitehall and Delhi over the question of the budget.—Reuter.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 2.

The "Nation" strongly disapproves the proposal of doubling the duty on salt and characterises the budget as one of bankruptcy and tears. "There is no pity in it for the poor, it says, just as there is no hope in it for our country.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says, Sir Basil Blackett brought a new mind and outside experience to bear on the problems of India's finances and this note of detachment combined with expert knowledge is the salient characteristic of his budget statement.

The "Madras Mail" says that from the speech one may gather that all the existing forms of taxation, duties on luxury articles including Motor Vehicles, excise on motor spirit, cotton duties and excise are to be maintained and that the deficit is to be avoided by the increased of the salt tax. The paper expresses disappointment at the decision in regard to Provincial Contributions.

"New India" (Madras) says that the Assembly should have no hesitation in rejecting salt tax.

The "Swarajya" characterises the salt tax as nothing less than poll tax on men, women and children.

The "Swadeshamitran" joins in the chorus of protest against the salt tax and the "Andhra Patrika" regards the budget as anything but encouraging.

"Justice" (Ministerial Organ) expects the Assembly to put up a stiff fight against the salt duty.

The "Hindu" sees no excuse whatsoever for doubling the salt duty but hopes that when Sir Basil Blackett leaves India he will see that his pious prophesies amounting almost to promises had materialised.

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

Commenting on the Government of India's budget, the "Tribune" writes: "More important than the deficit itself is the means adopted by the Finance Member to meet it. Not only is there to be new taxation but it is to take the least defensible of all possible forms a tax upon poor man's salt. We have no doubt the proposal will evoke energetic and wholehearted condemnation from one end of the country to the other."

MRS. BESANT'S COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 2.

Mrs. Besant in a leading article in "New India" to-day condemning the proposed salt tax in the Imperial Budget says: "The proposed doubling of it in the budget just issued will send a shock through India and proclaim in every family, to every individual that necessary of life is doubly taxed by the Central Government and that every pinch of salt in the scanty meal of the poorest costs tiwce as much as before the Reforms Act was passed. This cruel fact will be thrown in our faces by every village voter when we ask him to use his vote at the swiftly approaching elections. Every Non-cooperator will point out to him the mischief done by the Reforms Act and urge him to keep away from the polling booth. The returning sanity of the people will be checked by this proof as it will be presented to them of the indifference of Government to the poor. The Civil Disobedience campaign will receive immense impetus from the action of Government and menace from discontent of underfed masses fostered by large expenditure of foreign gold will be dangerously increased."

After referring to the extreme poverty of the Indian people Mrs. Besant says that it is better to have deficit than this increased burden on the miserable. If Sir Basil Blackett had known the conditions of the Indian people, he could not have thought that the right course was to ask the House to increase the salt duty for it is the wrongest of wrong courses. She confidently appeals to the House to reject this doubling of the most cruel tax imposed on India.

INDIAN COMMISSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

sition and the functions of the services should be fully considered in the light of all. It might have been better if the enquiry had been held when the Referms were instituted and the necessary results of the Reforms upon the Services then fully considered. But it was easy enough to do so now. We had had three or four years' experience of the working of the Reforms. We were therefore in a better position to investigate into the facts producing the present position. He emphasised the fact that the question would be dealt with as quickly as possible and he did not wish it to be even suggested that the Commission was merely in the interests of the Services. It was in the interests of the good Administration of India. Many questions connected with the Indian service as well as the British wanted careful investigation.

SCOPE OF COMMISSION'S WORK.

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Lords Lord Peel said that the Indian Services Commission would not deal with constitutional questions. There would be a small expenditure and a very few months would be sufficient for it to report. It would not deal with the history of the services but only with the immediate facts of to-day. He dwelt on the great deficiency of of recruitment in England and mentioned that there had been 227 applications to retire on proportionate pension since November 1921 of which 217 had already been sanctioned. The Commission was not merely in the interests of the services but in the interests of the good administration of India. Many questions connected with the Indian service as well as the British wanted a careful investigation. —Reuter.

COURT-MARTIAL IN ATHENS.

GENERAL AND COLONELS UNDER TRIAL.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Athens.—The court martial has begun of General Constantinopoulos, former commander of Athens, and Colonels Tsondos and Sklavounes on the charge of arming the civilians with a view to bringing about racial strife. The trial is expected to last some days.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 2.

A message from Athens says that the newspapers unanimously approve the decision of the Government to suspend the exchange of prisoners until Turkey has given formal assurances that she will cease deportation of Christions.—Reuter.

FRENCH RAILWAYMEN REPLACE GERMANS.

LONDON, March 2.

Paris.—A message from Essen says that owing to the activities of the commission of civil engineers the railway and river transport has begun to be assured. A hundred and twenty thousand French railwaymen have replaced one hundred and sixty thousand Germans.—Reuter.

ARRESTS AT MAYENCE.

LONDON, March 2.

A message from Mayence says that six members of the Postal and Telegraph Employees Strike Committee have been arrested for signing a declaration that they will never accept the conditions imposed for resumption of work. The French to-day began selling tickets at the booking offices of the railway stations they have occupied. Hitherto no tickets have been sold since the beginning of the strike.—Reuter.

EXACTING DUES IN RUHR.

LONDON, March 1.

Dusseldorf.—The French are giving another turn to the screw to exact the dues in the Ruhr from the Germans by a decree seizing the proceeds of the taxes on the consumption of wines and smokes. It is anticipated that the decree will be applied to the whole occupation area and that the penalty for non-payment will be closing of the refractory establishments. On the contrary the compliants with law are guaranteed the Allied protection permanently. —Reuter.

REGIE OF GERMAN RAILWAYS ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Coblenz.—The Inter-Allied High Commission has issued an Ordinance declaring that in view of the default of the German railway officials in the occupied area and the acts of sabotage, a regie of these railways has been established under a French Director. The regie will be subject to the authority of the High Commission's Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to the Lord Curzon who invited attention to a hope expressed by the Australian Premier Mr Bruce, that the Imperial Conference would be held as early as possible to discuss. *inter alia*, the European Naval Defence Scheme and the foreign policy of Britain, Mr Bonar Law said he was communicating with the Governments of the Dominions and India and hoped it would be possible for a conference to meet later in the year.—Reuter.

BRITISH IN IRAQ.

(Continued from previous page.)

dicate had failed owing to the syndicate suggesting that the House should guarantee interest.

The vote was carried by 268 against 194.—Reuter.

IRAQ TREATY.

COMMONS TO PASS VERDICT BEFORE RATIFICATION.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law said that the House would have an opportunity of passing its verdict on the Iraq Treaty before it was ratified.—Reuter.

IRAQ RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Major Ormsby-Gore announced in the House of Commons, that Government of Iraq would be asked to take over the working of the railways as from March 31st.—Reuter.

WAFD NATIONALIST DELEGATION.

STIPULATION PRECEDENT TO FORMATION OF MINISTRY.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Cairo.—The Wafd National Delegation's stipulations, precedent to their facilititing the formation of a ministry, are contained in a manifesto which states that martial law must be abolished, Zaghloul Pasha and other imprisoned deportees must be released and the Constitution must provide that the Sudan be an integral part of Egypt.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 1

The British Industries Fair in London which closes to-morrow is officially stated to have been the best of the series yet held. Probably more orders were taken on the spot during the fair held in the boom year 1920, but buyers were acting rather widly then and the present state of affairs show a more steady and healthy market. The business done has probably been 100 per cent. better than the last year. Countries which have bought most heavily are the United States, and Canada, Australia. South Africa and New Zealand have been very good customers, while all the European countries, Holland, Scandinavia, Switzerland and Denmark have placed the largest number of orders. The Dutch buyers were particularly active. The section which is considered to have done best is the chemical. The bulk of the orders here came from the Overseas. Pottery, leather goods, toys, games and brushware also did more than well.—B. O. W.

FOR THE CAUSE OF HYGIENE

HEALTH OFFICERS OF 17 COUNTRIES VISIT ENGLAND

LEAFIELD, Mar. 1

Some fifty health officers from 17 countries are spending six weeks in England studying the British health administration, national and local. The visit is a part of the interesting enterprise of the League of the Nations, which is financed by the Rockfeller Foundation, for sending these cosmopolitan parties of doctors to various countries to collect the ideas for the improvement of health service of their own countries. The visitors were received at the Health Ministry, and after seeing something of the London hospitals, asylums and housing and town-planning work, are now proceeding to visit various great cities. The United States is officially represented and there are also three experts from the Russian Ministry of Health. All European countries and Japan are represented. At the end of the tour, the delegates will hold a conference in Geneva to exchange information and experience. The inquiry may prove especially valuable to the new countries that are building up their health machinery.—B. O. W.

RECONSTITUTION OF COAST WATCHING SERVICE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 1

According to an announcement made in the Parliament, the British Coast Guard Service, apart from a very small portion which carries out naval duties, is to be reconstituted as the Coast Watching Service, and will be removed from the administration of the Admiralty and placed under the control of the Board of Trade. This decision means, according to the Naval correspondent of the "Morning Post", that of the existing coastguard force of about 2,500 men, the Admiralty will only retain 334 who will form a naval signalling section. In the time of war, the coastguard would be reinstated by the amalgamation of the naval and civil branches.—B. O. W.

AMERICAN FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Mar 2.

New York.—In the fifteen round contest for the American Flyweight Championship Frankie Genard, outpointed the holder Pancho Villa. The winner will meet Jimmy Wilde next June for the world's title.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 1.

Following are results of League Matches:—

Southern League:—Aberdare three, Swindon three.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S COTTON PRODUCTIO

QUESTION RE. EXTENSION AND SUBSTITUTE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Sir Milton Sharp, Chairman of the Bradford Dyers' Association, speaking at a meeting of the Association, said that there were signs of a danger of shortage of American cotton-growing and suggested the appointment of a committee of experts to investigate the questions of extending cotton-growing in the Empire and of finding a suitable substitute which would enable the production of cloth at cost within the reach of millions of the Far East to whom the present cost of British cotton cloths was entirely prohibitive.—Reuter.

CITY COUNCIL CRISIS IN ROME.

MEMBERS, INCLUDING MAYOR RESIGN EN BLOC.

LONDON, Mar, 1.

Rome Mar.—1st.—The City Council, including the Mayor, has resigned *en bloc* as a result of the Facisti's condemnation of Freemasory as inconsistent with Facism at a meeting on February 13th. The Council was elected in pre-Facist days, and most of its members were of masonic sympathies. The crisis was precipitated by a Nationalist resolution urging that the vacancies in important municipal offices should be filled by the Facisti or, if this was impossible for technical reasons, the candidates should be compelled to swear that they were not freemasons.

Ex-Mayor Cremonesi, who enlisted himself in the Facisti at the same time as Sgr. Mussolini, will probably be appointed Administrator of the City till a solution of the crisis is found.—Reuter.

CONSULATE ON NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOT TO BE REOPENED BY U. S.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The Foreign Office has received a note from the United States Government stating that it is the latter's intention not to reopen the Consulate in Newcastle-on-Tyne which was closed in September last, following the withdrawal, by Britain, of the Consulate's exequatur, due to the allegation that difficulties were put in the way of the visaing of the passports of passengers who did not promise to make a voyage on American vessels. It appears that the Britain offered to withdraw the charges against the Consul and Vice-Consul without prejudice, provided the Consulate is reopened, The American Government however, considered that a thorough investigation had shown, conclusively, that the charges were unsubstantiated and demanded the exoneration of officials which Britain refused to do, hence the American decision. The dispute is curious, because both the sides are within their legal rights and no International Law is involved.—Reuter.

SHIPS SUBSIDY BILL.

SENATE ACCOMPLISHES SAME RESULT.

Washington.—Feb. 28.—After rejecting, by 48 votes to 36, the proposal to kill the Ship Subsidy Bill by re-committing it to the committee, the Senate accomplished the same result in voting (63 to 7) to table the bill and take up other legislation.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

QUESTION OF RECOVERY OF COST.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Paris.—Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has arrived in Paris to discuss with Allied experts the question of the cost of the American army of occupation. The expenses of all armies of occupation have been recovered by the Allies generally from Germany, but the method of recouping the expenses of the United States has not been hitherto settled.

"*Le Journal*" says that the American Government has presented to France a bill for 31 millions sterling.

"*Petit Parisien*" says that if the suggestion is true that Mr. Wadsworth may be authorised to accept deliveries in kind, especially chemicals and dyes, an agreement can hardly be refused as the needs of the United States can easily be satisfied by the Allies who contrl German factories.

Another point which is likely to entail thorny discussions is a suggestion now made in the French Press that the occupation of the Ruhr is a sanction imposed by the Allies and, therefore, Germany is under an obligation to pay additional expenses incurred on that account.—Reuter.

DEATH OF LORD WEARDALE

LEAFIELD, Mar. 1

The death is announced of Lord Weardale. Before being created a peer, he was Mr. Phillip Stanhope and earned the reputation in the House of Commons as a fearless fighter for Liberal ideas. He took great interest in the Inter-parliamentary Union of which at one time he was the President. After the war he took a prominent part in European relief work and was President of the Save-the-Children-Fund.—B. O. W.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that communication with the Governments of Dominions and India with regard to the suggested Imperial Economic Conference was still proceeding and he was not yet in a position to state the approximate date, the venue and the personnel of the Conference. The matter had been delayed by elections.

Asked whether the Conference would discuss other than economic matters, Mr. Law said he was communicating with the Governments of the Dominions on the subject.—Reuter.

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STATE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(BY CHANDRIKA PRASAD.)

In the foregoing articles I have dealt mainly with the five main questions, viz:—

1. The State versus Company System.
2. Financial Results of the State Railways.
3. Capital Expenditure on open lines.
4. Salaries of Railway Officials and need for Indianisation of the higher appointments.
5. Reduction of Passenger Fares.

There are yet several important subjects, which need consideration, including the following:—

(a) Separation of the Railway Finance from the general Budget of India.

(b) Establishment of a Rates Tribunal Revision of the Indian Railways Act.

(c) Remodelling of railway accounts and statistics with the assistance of experts familiar with recent practice in other countries.

(d) Modification of present contracts of guaranteed companies so as to transfer their Boards from London to India.

(e) Provision of facilities for the training of Indians for the superior posts in railway service, and acceleration of the process of their employ in such posts.

(f) Establishment of Railway Advisory Councils, Central and Local on the lines recommended by the Acworth Committee. Provision of Branch lines and further extension of railways.

Readers must have observed that I do not approve of the recommendation made in para 72 by the Acworth Committee, for the general increase of Passenger Fares, nor do I agree with their remark (para 124) that the present emoluments "of railway service in India, whether at head quarters or in the managements of individual undertakings, are entirely inadequate." From the statistics I have already given it is evident that the higher officials of railways in India draw considerably more than the corresponding officials on the continent of Europe or in China and Japan. Instead of increasing the Indian salaries, they should be substantially reduced.

Amendment of Railway Act Essential.

The amendment of the Indian Railways Act 1890 is overdue. It should be undertaken without further delay, so as to accord with the English Railways Acts. The Indian Railways Act is defective in many respects. It should be brought up to the lines of the English Railways Act of 1921. The Government of India may be asked to take the necessary steps to revise the contracts of such of the Guaranteed Companies as are to continue the working of the railways under the existing contracts beyond the year 1925. A Committee of experts as recommended by the Acworth Committee may be appointed to suggest an up-to-date system of Railway Accounts and Statistics. In the meantime the new Railway Commission should continue the statistical forms adopted by the Committee of 1880 under Government of India P.W.D. Resolution Nos. 248-60 R. T. of 1st May 1880. The Railway Board have lately discontinued useful statistics of earnings, costs and profits from each class of passenger traffic. This is not at all right.

Suppressed Statistics.

The Railway Board's attitude is inexplicable. In various cases they have taken retrograde steps. In the matter of publicity the following statistics have been suppressed by the Government or Railway Board:—

(1) Analysis of average receipts per coaching vehicle of each of the four classes of passenger traffic and the profits or losses from each class. These statistics showed that it was the 3rd class that made the bulk of the profits in passenger traffic, while the 1st and 2nd classes were run either at a loss or only with a small margin of profit. This information has been discontinued only from the year 1920-21.

(2) Contracts entered into with the Indian Railway Companies since 1901.

(3) Salaries of Officers of State-worked railways in the half-yearly Distribution Returns.

(4) Total Salaries and wages of railway servants of the different races in the annual statement appended to the Administration Reports.

(5) Reports and Regulations of the Indian Railway Conference Association.

(6) Annual list of Rates and Fares on the various railways in India. This was published in the Administration Report up to 1899.

While the Railway Board is suppressing useful information from the public, yet it complains of "Ill-informed public criticism" in para 6 at page 31 of Vol. I of the Administration Report for 1920-21.

Railway Advisory Councils.

In paras 139-142 of their Report, the Acworth Committee recommended the establishment of a Central and a number of local Advisory Councils to give the Indian public an adequate voice in the management of their railways. Contrary to the recommendations of that Committee, the Government of India have appointed the Central Advisory Council from amongst the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The Committee recommended about twenty non-official representatives of the Commercial and Industrial Associations and the public definitely identified with rural interests and of the Indian travelling public, *not necessarily from amongst the Legislative Councils*. Each of the Provincial Councils was however, to be asked to appoint a representative for its own province. It is not known whether the Provincial Councils were asked to appoint such representatives on the Central Advisory Railway Council. The Government of India will not be justified in setting aside the definite recommendation of the Acworth Committee according to which the Local Advisory Councils are to be established either at each of the railway centres or at the headquarters of each railway. Lately we read in the newspapers that the Legislative Councils of some of the Provinces elected their representatives for the local Advisory Railway Councils, but we have not yet seen any of these Councils properly constituted. Will the Government make an announcement and state how the Advisory Councils will be constituted and worked and what will be their functions?

If the advocates of Company system are really earnest, they may be allowed to undertake each new line as the State is unwilling to construct. There are a large number of tracts where new lines may be provided. Companies will be right welcome to undertake them as commercial concerns, without throwing burdens upon the people of India. By starting such undertakings they would certainly prove their capacity for good, efficient management. It would be highly interesting and create true emulation between the State and real Company systems. I would welcome such enterprise.

Form of Railway Budget.

In the Indian Budget, the most important head is that relating to the State Railways, but owing to the faulty system of preparing the Budget, due importance is not given to the railway figures, and the result is that the matter, though of a very great magnitude, does not receive due attention either from the public or from the representatives in the Legislature. The railway is the largest revenue earning and the largest expending Department of the State. In the general Budget only the *net* receipts not the Gross receipts, are taken on the Revenue abstract; on the Expenditure abstract are shown only the interest on railway loans and small amounts spent on new railways from Revenue. The large amount of Capital expenditure from loans is shown in a separate Abstract marked N., while the large amount of working expenses does not appear in the Expenditure Abstract at all.

In the Budget Estimate for 1922-23 the total expenditure was shown at 142.30 crores, while the railway expenditure alone amounted to 124.93 crores as under:—

1. Working Expenses including surplus profits paid to companies 68,95 crores.
2. Interest, annuities, etc. on railway debt and liabilities 25.98 crores.
3. Capital expenditure from borrowed funds 30,00 crores.

Total 124.93 crores.

In the Expenditure Abstract items 1 and 3 are not included and therefore the total expenditure was shown at 142.30 instead of 241.25 crores as it actually amounted to. This system puts the railway expenditure lightly and in an obscure position, where ordinary readers overlook it. This is the reason why railway expenditure has not received that attention from the public which it warrants. Originally it was not so; the system has been changed from the year 1904-05. It should be reversed, and the original system readopted.

A more serious defect of the present system of presenting the railway budget is that it gives only lump-sums of receipts and expenditure, from which nobody can make out much or offer helpful criticism. Our legislators are under the impression that the railway figures are indispensable as necessary expenditure to meet the crying wants of the country in the way of requirements for trade or for comforts and conveniences of the travelling public. If, however they knew the details of the expenditure, they would not be under any such misapprehension. Therefore full details of railway expenditure ought to be given in the Railway Budget in the same form and details as they are given in the yearly or half-yearly Establishment Rolls and Working Estimates submitted by each railway to the Railway Board for the sanction of Government. In other countries these details are annually furnished to the Legislature and the public for information and healthy criticism. There is no reason why Indian Government should not do the same.

One of the hon. members of the Council of State lately wrote that the separation of the railway budget from the general budget of the country postulates the removal of the Treasury control from the finances of one of the most important commercial State enterprises in India. 'If the railways are allowed to be managed', he added, 'as an independent business concern, the so-called experts will have their own way, and expenditure as well as fares and rates will be determined without reference to the financial position of the Government and the opinion of the 'tax-payers'. I think the hon. friend has misread the porposals of the Acworth Committee. Para 127 of the report of that committee clearly defines the position of the Railway Commission in the following terms:—"We assume that in future the Railway Commission will be responsible for its own administration will itself fix scales of pay and conditions of service for its own staff and be free to engage and dismiss them as it thinks proper; will prepare its own programme of work and expenditure; and within the limits of its budget, *as approved by the Legislative Assembly*, will carry it into effect; that, in a word, though remaining an integral part of the Government machine and *subject to control on broad questions of policy and the major questions of finance on which policy must depend*, it will be an independent administration.'

The passages I have italicized, make it abundantly clear that the railway budget will continue to be approved by the Legislative Assembly, that the Railway Commission will also be subject to the control of the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly on broad questions of policy and major questions of finance on which policy must depend.

The Railway Commission will have its own financial adviser, viz., the accountant general for railways who will continue to exercise the same control over expenditure as he does at present with the Railway Road. It will of course be in the power of the Legislative Assembly to make the position of the accountant general as independent as it is at present under the Finance department.

I have read the recommendations of the Railway Committee in this light and have accordingly supported the recommendations of the Committee for the separation of the railway budget from the general budget.

There are several details which must be settled before the separation is carried out. These are—

(1) The form in which the railway budget is to be presented to the Legislative Assembly must be largely enlarged, so as to embody all the details which are given in the annual establishment rolls and working estimates of each State railway, which have all along been submitted half-yearly or annually by the railway administrations for sanction of the Government.

(2) The expenditure on the railways, both capital and revenue, be so regulated that the general revenue of the country be not drawn upon to meet any deficits on account of interest or working expenses of the railways.

(3) That the Railway Commission shall pay out of the railway revenue, the interest, annuities, sinking fund contributions, etc., on all liabilities on account of the railways, including interest on deficits of interest paid to the old guaranteed railways and other charges met from the general revenues of India from the commencement of the railway operations in India.

(4) The charges made to the public for the conveyance of passengers, goods, etc., and other services rendered shall be approved by the Legislative Assembly from time to time and the timing and number of daily passenger trains to be run shall be subject to approval and control of the Assembly.

(5) The liquidation of the railway debt as contemplated by the Government of India in 1883 be gradually carried out.

With these and such other stipulations as the Legislative Assembly may consider necessary, the railway budget may be separated from the general budget of India. Any future loans required for railway purposes may be raised by the Railway Commission on the security of the railway repenue, subject of course to the approval and previous sanction of the Legislature.

According to the summary of railway outlay met from the general revenues of India, which I have embodied in my book. 'The Indian Railways,' there is an outstanding of 288.57 crores on account of interest and other deficits, besides the capital outlay on account of the railways from 1848-49 to 1920-21. This outstanding should be checked and corrected, if necessary, and added to the capital liabilities of the railways. The interest on the sum should be paid out of the railway revenues to the general revenues of India, as a return for the outlay met from the general revenues. This would enable the general tax-payers to continue to receive a substantial sum yearly in lieu of the surplus profits hitherto received from the railways.

In para 74 of their report, the Acworth Committee advise the Government to let the bygones be bygones. That would not do. If we accept that recommendation, we would not be making a complete separation of the railway finance. The Railway Commission should take over all the assests and also all the liabilities at the same time. The deficits of interest, etc., which the general revenues of India paid on account of the railways, have not been charged to the railway account, either capital or revenue. They stand in the general accounts of India and should be put together and transferred to the railway accounts.

The Railway Commission would thus know their correct liabilities and regulate their budgets accordingly. By omitting those charges from the railway capital account, the Government have been showing higher rates of profits per cent. on capital than they would be if all those charges were included in the capital. It is hoped the Government would admit the mistake and rectify it. This would bring the Indian State railways on true commercial principles. If this is not done, it is idle to talk of working the railways on commercial principles. Here an important principle is involved and the Government may have my figures tested by a competent officer of the Finance department. I will be quite ready to go with him through the figures and explain any doubts there may be.

The Railway Finance Committee which sat at Calcutta in December 1921, in para 7 of their Report, decided that in considering the question of separation of railway finance, it may be advisable to discuss certain questions of principles, such for example, as the extent, if any, to which general revenues are entitled to benefit from the net profits made by railways, how the capital at charge and the liability in respect of interest charges should be assessed, whether any deduction should be made from that Capital in respect of strategical railways; how far the control of the Assembly over the budget as a whole would be affected by such separation, and whether railway administrations would be justified in utilizing or indeed whether it would be economically sound to utilize surplus railway revenue for Capital expenditure.

N. INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

MUHAMADANS BEAT SIKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

The second days match in Quadrangular Cricket Tournament began to-day at half-past eleven in cloudy weather. Mahomedans with their score at 100 for two wickets yesterday continued their innings to-day and scored 302 playing a splendid game. Feroze Khan of Rawalpindi and Abdus Salam of Sialkot deserve special mention for their splendid display of fine cricket. Thakur-Udin Ahmed of Aligarh University a fast batsman was however promptly caught in the slip by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

The Sikhs began their second innings at about 4 p.m. disastrously. Major Kishen Singh who made the highest score yesterday was run out with no score to his credit and the Maharaja on whom the team greatly relied was smartly caught by Karim Baksh before he could score one single run. Lachman Singh however playing steadily improved matters and carried the score to 45 when he also fell a victim to Karim Baksh. Because of the drizzling rain and the conditions of the sky stumps were drawn for the day with a total of 75 runs for seven wickets.

The final scores were as follows:—

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings.

Feroz Din b Jai Singh 42; Feroz Khan b Sant Singh 76; Ifthakur Uddin c Maharaja of Patiala b Sant Singh 1; Abdus Salam b Sant Singh 71; Nazir Hussain c Jagat Singh b Jai Singh 12; Masleh Uddin c Lachman Singh b Jai Singh 39; Hassan Shah b Sant Singh 9; Abdul Aziz c Jagat Singh b Jaisingh 4; Saleh Mohemed Khan not out 8; extras 30; total 302.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Sant Singh 6 for 119; Jai Singh 4 for 105; Lachman Singh 0 for 26; Karam Singh 0 for 16; H. S. Malik 0 for 6.

SIKHS—2nd Innings.

Major Kishen Singh run out 0; Major Jaswant Singh l-b-w Abdul Aziz 2; Lachman Singh c Karim Bakhsh b Saleh Mahomed 34; Wadhava Singh b Wazir Ali 12; Maharaja Patiala c Karim Bakhsh b Wazir Ali 0; H. S. Malik not out 15; Amir Singh b Abdul Salam 11; Jai Singh c Saleh Mahomed b Aziz 0; extra 1; total for 7 wickets 75.

LAHORE, March 1.

The match between the Sikhs and Mahomedans in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament was finally decided to-day. Sikhs with 74 runs and 7 wickets down continued their second innings to-day and were able to make only 87 runs. Thus Mahomedans won the match by an inning and 74 runs.

SIKHS—2nd Innings.

The final scores were as follows:—

H. S. Malik c A. Aziz b A Aziz 23; Karam Singh b Ifthakurddin 0; Sant Singh not out 4; Sardar Jogendra Singh did not bat; extra 1; total 87.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

A. Aziz 3 for 19; A. Salam 1 for 34; Saleh Mohamed 1 for 14; Wazir Ali 2 for 12; Ifthakuruddin 1 for 8.

The match between Europeans and Hindus will commence to-morrow. Rhodes and Kilner will play in the European team.

A Cuddalore correspondent wires:—

Moulana Hakeem Fazlurrahman Sahib of Swat frontier province now settled in Vaniyambadi after his completing one year's rigorous imprisonment was released on Feb. 26th.

The public of Cuddalore accorded him a grand reception at Cuddalore jail he was taken in procession through the city and a meeting was held in his honour.

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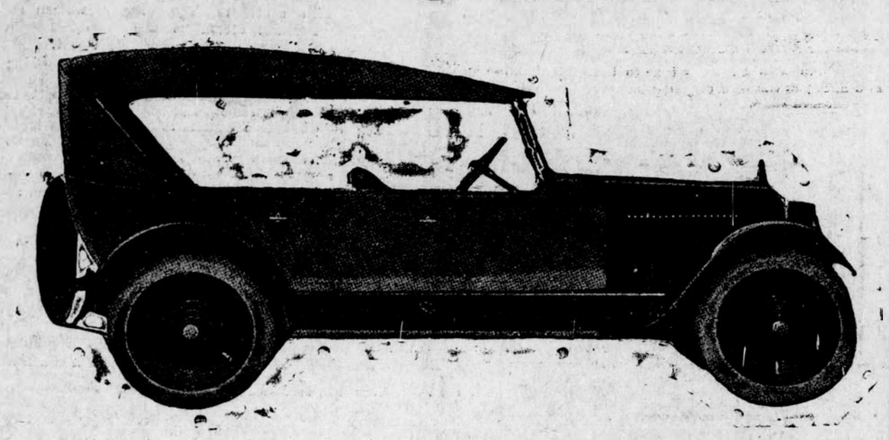

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.

S S Shustar, Ashbey, Busreh.
S S Ariosto, Hopley, Hull.
S S Glenordie, Smith, Port Said.
S S China, King, London.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their por clearances yesterday :—
S S Pilsna, Grimme, Trieste.
S S Clan Ogilvy, Wright, Tuticorin.
S S Moji Maru, Takada, Kobe.
S S Yankee Arrow, Anderson, Karachi.
S S City of Genoa, Haughton, Liverpool.
S S Risaldar Hinton Calcutta.
S S Caledonia Hetherington, London.
The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kondekerk for Calcutta.
Steamer Kilendini for Coast Port.
Steamer Urlona for Calcutta.
Steamer Rajput for Colcutta.
Steamer China for London.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Glenerdle for Antwerp.

S S Shustar :—The P G S N Company's steamer Shustar, 1718 tons Coptain C. Ashbey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ariosto :—The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2760 tons, Captain G Hopley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general corgo.

S S China :—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 4173 tons, Captain A M King, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 15th ultimo, a general cargo and possengers.

S S Pilsna :—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain E. Grimene, sailed yesterday from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Moji Moru :—The N Y K steamer Moji Maru, 2202 tons, Captain Y Takada will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Genoa :—The City Line steamer City of Genoa 3965 tons, Captain W J Haughton, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Caledonia :—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, 33353 tons, Captain H R Hetherington, will sail today from Bellard Pier Station at 1 (p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

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2 Caledonia 3480 London 3/3 M M Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, K'chi N.F., K N & Co.
4 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 2/3 L. Triestino.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
6 Trifels 3768 Karachi 7/3 Graham & Co.,
7 Domala 5134, K'chi, 2/3
7 Frienfels 3741 N F., 10/3 Graham & Co.
10 Nile 5240, New York 6/3 Volkart Bros.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
13 City of Genoa 3963 Liverpool 3/3 K N & Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485, Hull, N.F., S. S. N Co.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, 2/3, Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Homefield, 3298 N.F., 303 M M & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf, 2/3, M. M. & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basra 2/3
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 7/3 Graham & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, 1/3 M Italiana.
10 & 11 Cranfield, 3213 N.F., 10/3 M M Co.
12 & 13 Shushtar 1718, P. Gulf, N.F. H. S. Shushtary & Co.
12 & 13 Moil Maru, 1490, Japan, 3/3 N. Y. Kaisha.

PRINCES' DOCK.

A Ariosto 2768 K'chi, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
K Kura 1521 P. Gulf, 5/3, S Wallace & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3716 C Ports, 2/3, J. Finlay and Co.
P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe, N.F., O E Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 6th April, Agent P and O Co.
Plasey due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th March Agent P. & O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (due about 11th March) Agent M M and Co.
Mulbera (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 6th March, Agent Graham Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun due about 8th March Agent J F Co.
Castalia (not fixed) Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Hankow (not fixed) Agent K N Co
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Baroda (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Crossby Hall (not fixed). Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Trewellard (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Marienfels due about 10th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Drachenfels due about 12th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Brocktown due about 28th March, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 12th April, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Hemland due about 9th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Nykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Asia due about 20th March, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L I Co.

FROM VENICE.

Alberto Treves due about 7th March Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 14th March, Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore due about 29th March, Agent Graham Co.
Arcturus due about 26th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.
Kobun Maru due about 7th March Agent N Y K.
Sumatra Maru due about 15th March Agent O S K.
Honolulu Maru due about 30th March Agent O S K.
Nagato Maru due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Hainan Maru due about 2nd April Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru due about 4th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.
Jeypore due about 31st March Agent P & O Co.
Nagpore due about 23rd April Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due about 21st April, Agent P. and O. Co.
Querimba (not fixed), Agent P and O. Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karagola due about 11th March, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 25th March Agent B S N Co.
Karoa due about 8th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

March 2.

S S Devanha for London :—182 cwt. cotton, Thos. Cook, 200 cwt dry ginger, S Lalji, 1000 cwt linseed, Louis Drefus; 21 bales goat skin, H R Rahamenbhai; 7 bdles woolen carpets, B Khojamoff; 7 bdles woolen carpets, S Hoosenoff· 16 bdles woolen carpets, M. Zazinlah; 8 bales lamb skin, H A Aminoff, 100 bales Ind. cotton F P. F. F. Campbell.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool :—19 bales Ind. wool raw, L. Abercrombie, 14 bales Ind. wool raw, N. Gokuldas; 200 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat, 18 bales wool raw, M Mogal Chived, 49 bales wool raw, M. Balla; 13 bales wool raw, C Changanmal; 34 bales wool rtw, S. Keshimal.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool :—75 bales African cotton, Lyon Lord; 1710 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros; 1100 cwt groundnut oil cakes, J. Paramanand.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp :—2 bales buffalo hides, R Girdharlal; 280 bales Ind. cotton raw, Raly Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Ghent :—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, Patel Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool :—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, G. Sukhanand.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpol :—2500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Martureton for Middlesbro' :—100 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon.

S S Trifels for Hamburg :—220 bales Ind. cotton raw, K Devchand; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, A Khimji; 54 drums empty metal drums, C Palmer; 55 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Trifels for Antwerp :—440 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Rotterdam :—24 bales clean cotton waste, T. Lukhaidas· 50 bales cotton raw, K Pirojsha.

S S Glemardle for Dunkirk :—2200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Glemardle for Luth :—60000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Frienfels for Antwerp :—850 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst.

S S Anglo Egptian for Havre :—110 bales Ind. cotton raw, T Hirjee; 168 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Nile for New York :—5 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co. 200 cwt gum M Jafferbhoy; 200 cwt casin flour, Amin Bros.; 89 cwt pistacho nuts, J. Parmanand; 3 bales woolen carpets, C. Wardman; 2 rolls coir mattinge, A N Dalal; 400 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 2000 cwt myrabolums, F F Campbell.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe :—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Futchelly; 600 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, H. Surajmal; 2800 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Suzuki and Co.· 300 bales Ind. cotton H Rambhagat; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw M. Rambhagat; 2400 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka :—500 bales Ind. cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 600 bales Ind. cotton raw G K Kaisha; 900 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Moji :—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Mutsaki Maru for Kobe :—361 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Fptchelly; 500 bales Ind. coton raw Y K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind cotton raw M Rambhagat; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 221 bales Ind. cotton raw C Bamanji.

S S Mutsaki Maru for Osaka :—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Mutsaki Maru for Yokaichi :—1000 bales Ind. coton traw, Y K Kaicha.

IMPORTS.

S S Caledonia from London. Agents M. Mackenzie :—157 boxes bargola, 21 boxes sovereigns, 19 bales gold coin, 2105 bars silver, 13 cases art silk yarn, 29 cases biscuits, 9 cases quinine, 17 cases confectionary, 45 cases salt, 43 cases barley, 31 cases oatmeal, 8 cases chocolate, 30 cases vinegar, 50 cases cornflour, 10 cases plaster of Paris; 20 cases syrup, 144 cases castor oil, 18 cases olive oil, 1575 cks cement 25 cases toilet soap, 65 cases cake glue, 50 bdles grapes, 30 cks. whiting, 300 kgs alizarine dye, 88 cbs alizarine dye, 100 bottles quick silver, 150 cases wine, 80 cases ginger 30 cases rum, 305 cases whisky, 12 cks ivory, 10 bales paper, 100 cases envelopes, 86 cases currency notes, 23 cks nails,

From Amsterdam :—8 cases raw ivory.

From Bordeaux :—576 cases brandy, 130 cases wine, 19 cases provisions.

From Havre :—15 cases lisuors.

From Marseilles :—16 cases silk cotton tissues, 54 cases essential oil 300 bags almonds, 28 cases suffron, 63 cases chocolate, 14 cases biscuits, 25 cases vermouth, 30 cases whisky, 20 cases pears.

S S Zayani from Busrah. Agents The P G S N Company :—95 bdles dry grapes, 3475 baskets wet dates, 371 bags dry dates, 3997 bags wheat, 190 cases ghee.

From Mahomerah :—1356 bdles wet dates, 44 bags linseeds, 88 bdles attari, 351 bags A. kernals, 28 bags gum, 46 cases assafotida, 115 bales cotton, 71 bdles specie.

From Bunder Abbas :—276 jottas assafotida, 236 cases assafotida, 604 bags raisinsfi 570 bags dry dates, 120 bags dates, 102 bales cottons 50 bdles rodes buds, 85 bags almonds seeds, 11 bags almonds.

S S Kellendini from Allepey. Agents E I S N Company :—778 bags pepper, 741 bags turmeric, 292 bags ginger.

From Badagara :—1248 bags copra.

All Malikana Rajputs numbering nearly 300 inhabiting Raiba and Kuthra in Agra district were recently accepted by Hindu Kohalbrijas as their brothers. Hindus of all communities took food prepared by the ladies of these Malikana Rajputs. Kumwar Lokendra Singh, grandson of Raja Lachhamansingh, Brahmans and Vaishyas of all grades and shades of opinion were present. The yagya was performed by Swami Shraddhanand and four sanatain pandits and was attended by nearly 700 Hindus, Jains and Aryas from Agra, besides Rajputs of prominence.

LIGHT FROM AND ON TURKEY.

(BY G. K. N.)

What is happening in Asia Minor? We had upto nearly the Armistice only one channel of information. Reuter's Agency supplied the news The other side of the shield was never turned to our gaze. Exceptions were found by diligent and careful readers of the atrocity Reports by Bryce and Company, who had conscientiously or inadvertently let in stray rays of unwelcome light on the situation and motives of the Turks. With Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's appearance on the scene in India, matters assumed a different aspect. People rubbed their eyes and were satisfied that whatever else the Turk was, he was not a monster of fanaticism and cruelty. Religion, indeed has been pushed by the Turk in the background. The boot of bigotry fits rather the other leg, the Greek and Armenian.

All lovers of truth will welcome the third force of light that has recently emerged. Severely defeated by the mendatious propaganda of the Christian Allies the Turks have awakened, though at a very late hour. They are now issuing to the world at large a version of atrocities, such as they suffered and the neutral world witnessed. Before me are four booklets English, French and German, relating to the Turkish Delegation of the conference at Prague and the Inter-National Congress of the Red Cross at Geneva. The doings of the Greeks and Armenians are here laid bare. The second brochure relates to the history of the Capitulations. The third is a ghastly album of photographs visualising death, multilation and destructions, massacre arson and worse, with the connivance of Britain, to which a portion of Asia Minor has been subjected. The fourth describes the devastation of Asia Minor and comes from Munich. They are all worthy of study by the Indians as an Asiatic people. Right or wrong, here is the Turks' case. We have had ample and more than enough of the Allied side of the volcano, which has emitted destructive lava, but which has not yet spent its full force in Turkey, and may involve vaster areas. These booklets prove the Turk no frenzied Mussalman but a downtrodden Asiatic.

I have only a word to interpolate before I introduce the booklets to the Indian public. My attempt has nothing to do with the Khilafat propaganda. On the other hand I still hold to my opinion already before the public—pace the *views* and strictures of the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." And I may be permitted to recapitulate: The Turks in power to-day are patriotic first and up-holders of Islam only secondarily; the innovations or *bidat*, as they are called by the orthodox and introduced by the Kemalists, are startling; the deprivation of the temporal authority of the Khalifa; the extra-ordinary emancipation of the woman; the raising of statues and the impetus to painting, have all little sanction in recognised tradition, though I must add each one of these counts in the indictment against the advanced Turks, has its antecedent in the history of Islam; the most conspicuous of these, the reduction of the authority of Khalifa, being by no means unprecedented.

Ahmed Ihsan Bey, the Turkish delegate to Prague conference, places his facts in language of such subdued temperance that the reader is forced to assume on behalf of the Delegation a pulseless neutrality calculated to heighten our admiration for the balanced judgment of a tortured nation under circumstances which would have extenuated expression of intense violance. We read :

"The Commission has arrived at the conclusion that the different divisions of the Greek army of occupation have been actively engaged, since two months, in exterminating the Moslem population of the presqu'isle. The investigations made of the burning of villages, massacres, terrorizing the inhabitants, coincidence of places and dates, leaves no room for doubt in this respect. The atrocities which we witnessed or of which we saw the traces, were the work of armed bands of civilians (tcheti) and divisions of the regular army. We know of no case where these outrages were hindered or punished by the military authorities. Instead of disarming and dispersing these bands they were aided by, and worked hand in hand with the regular troops".

There is a grim humour in certain aspects of modern Western civilization. While it permits the slaughter of man by man, it proceeds to enact fixed laws of war and regulate slaughter. While it presumes mortal hatred between man and man, it attributes to the mutually opposing powers respect for a code of fictitious honour. It is the most poignant complaint of the Turks that while they have observed these rules of war, thereby placing a heavy handicap on their movements their enemy, the Greeks and Armenians, have trampled upon not only the said conventions, but exceeded the bound of savage inhumanity in their frantic attempt to extirpate the Moslem population of one of the most fertile countries of the world.

DEATH OF MR. PESTONJI N. WADIA.

A Correspondent wites :—"The Death" of Mr. P. N. Wadia took place on Thursday at his residence, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Mr. Wadia took a keen interest in educational and civic affairs and was an honorary Fellow of the Bombay University and served on the Municipal Corporation for a number of years. Mr. Wadia worked earnestly for the spread of commercial education in Bombay and it is mainly due to his efforts that the study of commerce has now become an indispensable and universally recognised subject. He was Managing Trustee of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School and College of Commerce and this Institution was the first to introduce commercial teaching in our city. The honorary rank of Senior Grand Deacon was conferred on him by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. At the time of his death Mr. Wadia was the most senior officer and member of the Grand Lodge, A.S.F. I. and the event of his having completed a quarter of a century as Grand Master Depute was celebrated by Lodge "Rising Sun" last year. Mr. Wadia was also a Justice of the Peace an Honorary Magistrate and a delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court for many years.

PORTABLE SENTA TYPEWRITER
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
WANTED SUB-AGENTS

Up-to date, strong and beautiful, with two-coloured ribbon.
Price, complete will case, Rs. 220.
Sole Agents :
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Agricultural & General Merchants & Importers.
Sole Agents for Portable Aerothrust Oil Eng nes & Pumping Sets.
316, Princess St, BOMBAY 2.
Telegram, "Sayeebaba."

A LA MODE TAILORING BARGAINS.

Indigo Serge Suit .. Rs. 44/8
Blazer coat & Grey
Flannel Trousers. Rs. 45/-
Grey Flannel
Trousers .. Rs. 14/8
Tussore Suit in any
colour .. Rs. 16/8
Peperill Drill Suit Rs. 9/8
,, ,, Trousers Rs. 4/-
Donegal Tweed Coat Rs. 19/-

The above offer will only last for a month and it is up to you to book your order without delay. Expertly cut and fashioned to suit individual needs. Support only practical firms. Don't be gulled.

The American Stores,
Inventors of the Detective Coat
Branches:
G.I.P. Workshop Institute, Parel and near I nce.s Street, Bombay.

PREMIUM BONDS
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL6 % —1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET: Posted free on application.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List post free. fromed Alex. Brault.
50 c.-p. Rs. 32
100 c.-p. Rs. 34
120 c.-p. Rs. 36
150 c.-p. Rs. 38
"La Rafale" 50 c.-p. Rs. 19.
No. 3 Special rates, No. 2 & No. 3 No. 2 Lamp.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosine Stoves
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole cooking ranges, very latest inventions.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate. Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31.
Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

AMBER TIPS

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A SOLID GOLD WATCH WORTH Rs. 300/—

The above prize will be awarded to the person sending us the best interpretation of the verse appearing on every tin of **AMBER TIPS TEA**. There are five missing words in the verse and all you have to do is to tell us what you think they should be. There are many versions of the verse, **several of which we have already made public** in our advertisements during the past year. We will continue to give clues in our weekly advertisements and other advertising literature which we publish from time to time. The prize will be awarded to the competitor sending us what we consider to be the best interpretation.

THE AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY will be the only and final judges in the competition. The competition will close on the 30th June, 1923, and contributions received after that date will be void. Please note that we will not enter into any correspondence whatever in connection with the competition and any stamps which competitors send for replies will not be returned.

The verse with the missing words, appears on the **OUTSIDE OF EVERY TIN OF TEA** and can be read without the tin being opened or defaced in any way. All the letters used in the missing words may be found in the other words of the verse.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
BYCULLA,—BOMBAY.

WONDER-MIST your car INSTEAD OF WASHING

જરૂર વાપરો

IT CLEANS
your car of all dust, dirt, and grease
WITHOUT WATER
and
WITHOUT SCRATCHING THE FINISH.
Ask the supply from your dealers.
Sole Agents :—**CITY MOTOR CAR Co.**
Lamington Road, BOMBAY 4.

Should You Require
The best the latest, the most up-to date and the most comfortable Spectacles and Eye Glasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult

BALIWALA & HOMI
The Leading Opticians of Bombay
HORNBY ROAD, (Opp. Whiteaway's) AND 219, KALBADEVI ROAD,

Sun Glasses of All Discriptions
Powerful Prism Binocular by Zeiss
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

PROGRESSIVE YET CONSERVATIVE.
You often hear people speak of the
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
as a "PROGRESSIVE YET CONSERVATIVE" institution. This Bank is no doubt Progressive yet Conservative.
PROGRESSIVE along those lines which better its facilities and ensure unique service to its customers.
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Take advantage of 4% per annum in our SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT. If your surplus monies are now lying idle in Curren accounts earning interest only at 2 or 2½%
For further particulars of our HOME SAVINGS BANK account Scheme, apply to—
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

March, 1st 1923.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Tomoo Watanabe, as Consul for Japan at Bombay, has been confirmed.

The provisional recgnition of the appointment of Senor Don Alberto de la Guardiay Ojea, as Consul for Spain at Bombay, has been confirmed.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, on return from leave, to do duty temporarily as an extra officer under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, and thereafter to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. E. Priestley, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. C. S. Marston.

Mr. C. S. Marston, on relief, to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson.

Mr. J. C. Wilson to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. A. W. S. Barnard.

Mr. A. W. S. Barnard, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. J. R. Gregory.

Mr. H. Stanley, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. W. Y. Austin to act as District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. E. L. Wickham to act as Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail, Dharwar, vice Mr. T. J. Reed, proceeding on leave.

The temporary appointment of Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, held by Mr. E. L. Canty, is extended for a further period of six months.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, LL.B., Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, LL.B., and Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, LL.B., to be Assistant Judges.

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. H. B. Kidd.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, vice Mr. R. G. Karkhanis.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, LL.B., Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 4th February 1923, and is permitted to retire from Governmest service on the expiry of the leave.

The services of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Poona, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces, for appointment as Judicial Commissioner in those Provinces.

Captain G. S. Rawstorne, M.C., Aide-de-Camp, is appointed to officiate as Military Camp, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor during the absence on leave of Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhysha, I.C.S., to act as Collector of East Khandesh till relieved by Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service from 30th November 1924.

Miss Edith Olivera, L.M. & S., is confirmed as a Woman Assistant Surgeon in the Medical Department.

Mrs. C. D'Monte, L.M. & S., to act as First Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

Miss A. M. Mehta, L.M. & S., to act as Second Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay.

Miss M. DeSouza, S.M.S., to carry out the duties of the House Surgeon is addition to her own.

Mr. Gajanan Sadashiv Joshi, B.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals District.

GROUND NUT CROP ESTIMATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The final memorandum on the Indian ground nut crop of 1922-23 based on reports received from 99 percent of entire ground-nut area of British India and Hyderabad and the Bombay states shows that the area is returned as 2,53,000 acres and yield at 11,57,000 tons of nuts in shell, increases being of 18 and 21 percent respectively compared with the last year.

The final memorandum on Indian rice crop of 1922/23 based on reports received from 99 percent of total area under rice in British India and from Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda states in Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces and Rampur state shows total area is reported as 815,35,000 acres compared with 816,40,000 revised final area of last year and the total yield is estimated at 33,135,000 tons as againt 35,231,000 revised final estimate of the last year.

The annual general meeting of the U. P. Chamber of Commerce was held on Feb. 28th at Cawnpore, Rai Bahadur Lal Bishambhar nath presiding. As regards retrenchment he said that no true solution of the financial problems would be possible unless the 'Inchcape Axe' was more to descend heavily on the military expenditure. He then dwelt at some length on the fiscal policy and reiterated the Chamber's view in favour of State management of the railways.

FOR SLUGGISH LIVER TRY JUST A PINCH IN YOUR TEA EVERY MORNING FOR A WEEK.

Some good common-sense advice.

Ever have that lazy, listless, "don't care" feeling of constant lassitude, when every movement requires special effort and even the brain seems tired, drowsy, and dull? *It's your liver* Ever feel bilious, nervous, irritable, "headachy," and various other kinds of "achy"? *It's your liver.* Ever have dull eyes, yellowish eyeballs, pimply skin, catarrh, coated tongue, offensive breath, insomnia, stomach trouble, heart palpitation, loss of appetite, etc., etc.? *It's your liver.* Constipation has even been called "the beginning of all disease," because it introduces into the blood, by absorption from the intestines, various disease-causing poisons which could not possibly even remain in the body otherwise. Poisons and impurities, whether you call them toxins, microbes, bacteria, bacilli, uric and stomach acids, or by any other names, are admittedly the primary cause of serious organic and other disease. Without their presence in the system the disease could not exist.

Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, a compound which in its pure state gives you a reproduction of the solvent, eliminative and curative properties found in various famous medicinal spring waters. A pinch of this should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink, and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour or other taste can possibly be detected. This simple precaution renders ordinary illness impossible, serious diseases improbable, and increases your bodily and mental efficiency, so you at once begin to enjoy life, as Nature intends you should.

A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy. He has been fed on Glaxo, and I think it has assisted nature in a wonderful way."

Such a Good Baby!

Is that the description of your little one? Happy and smiling when awake, sleeping peacefully at the proper time—a "good" Baby.

A healthy Baby is just as good as gold, for health and happiness go hand in hand—and health is mainly a question of right feeding. If *your* Baby cannot be breast-fed, let him have Glaxo, the one safe and suitable alternative to breast-milk.

Glaxo is the nourishing solids of pure, rich milk, made germ-free and specially digestible by the Glaxo Process. It contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm. Every drop is assimilated easily by the weakest Baby, and peace, happiness; "goodness" follow.

Glaxo
The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"
the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder, the feeder Baby likes best.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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SOLID TYRES.

WHY pay hundreds of rupees when we are selling our perfectly good stocks at Rs. 75 each (any size) or Rs. 50 each for a quantity of ten or more. The tyres are unused and to date our arrivals include the following makes :—DUNLOP, FIRESTONE, SPENCER MOULTON, WOOD MILNE, CLINCHER, GOODRICH, MACKINTOSH, AVON, REDFERN, ISLESWORTH, GRIMSTON and many others. We are not selling on Makes, nor do we guarantee that at date we have in stock all those enumerated below, but an inspection will prove to you the all-round value of a purchase at our prices of any of the ollowing sizes :—

720×100	900×100	34×3½
720×110	901×100	34×5
750×100	920×100	36×4
751×100	900×120	36×5
771×100	1030×100	37×5
771×110	1050×100	40×5
850×120	1010×120	40×6
870×100	28×3½	41×5
875×110	30×5	

PNEUMATICS.

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PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 1.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sir John Maynard, Finance Member presented the budget for the year 1923-24. It showed a deficit of ninety-three lakhs of rupees against one hundred seventy-one lakhs of rupees the estimated deficit of 1922-23. The total revenue receipts amounted to 988,29,000 lakhs, 64 lakhs of rupees more than that of the current year and the total expenditure amounted to 108 lakhs of rupees, 14 lakhs less than that of current year in spite of the increased interest charges and sinking fund for the reduction of the debt which the Government of India required to provide. "The position", said Sir John Maynard was admittedly a bad one though better than the last year. Reductions which have been made in the budget in accordance with the suggestions in the majority and minority report of the Retrenchment Committee include among others the following:—One Secretary of the Government has been abolished. The emoluments of the public Prosecutors have been reduced by Rs. 50,000 form the figures of the revised estimate, the budget grants for repairs of roads have been reduced, grants to the Communication Board have been reduced by three lakhs of rupees, expenditure on Police has been reduced by five lakhs of rupees and the expenditure in the Forest Department has been reduced by six lakhs of rupees, on the revised figures for 1922-23.

Towards the close of his speech, Sir John announced that they proposed to try a novel experiment and to appeal to the Punjab investor to invest in canals of his own province and sanction had been obtained to the raising of a loan of a crore of rupees within the Punjab. He hoped that public opinion in the province would warmly welcome the attempt to finance their own canals by home borrowing. The Council adjourned till Monday the 5th March.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 1.

Today's sitting of the Madras Legislative Council was devoted to general discussion of the budget. The speakers drew a gloomy picture of the prospects before them in view of the large deficit but did not grudge congratulating the Finance Member on the sincere endeavours he had made to present to the house the year's budget in as acceptable a form as possible under difficult circumstances.

Sir Desikachari opened to-day's discussion, leading the cause of local bodies.

Mr. Ramalingachetty also supported this view pointing out that local boards concerned themselves with matters of vital interest to the people and were run through non-official agencies with minimum cost. They were therefore entitled to greater encouragement at the hands of Government. He regretted that provisions made in the budget for nation building departments such as education, sanitation and medical relief were too small to be appreciated.

Mr. O. Tanikachalam Chetty and Mr. Mohamed Osman referred to the recent crisis brought about by the rejection of the Irrigation Bill and the proposal that emanated from certain quarters for dissolution of the Council. They paid a tribute to His Excellency Lord Willingdon's statemanship in rejecting the latter proposal which was a triumph for constitutionalism and which led to resignation of a member of his Executive Council.

Mr. L. A. Govindaranghava Iyer advocated Indianisation of services and reduction of top-heaviness in the administration. He praised the action of the Ministers in surrendering a portion of their salaries in the interests of the country. The speaker criticised the excise policy of Government and deprecated dependence for revenue on this source

THE U. P. BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

The Hon. O'Donnel, Finance Member, presented the budget in the U. P. Council this morning. He stated *inter alia* that the financial year 1922-23 started with a legacy of deficite in revenue account amounting to Rs 5,919,000 from the year preceding and to make things worse the Council last year passed a deficit budget. The revenue anticipated in the budget of 1922-23 was Rs. 130,246,000. The expenditure total Rs. 132316,000. Thus the deficit in revenue accounts was anticipated to be Rs. 7989,000. The forecaste had been falsified in more than one unfortunate way. The actual revenue yield had fallen short of estimate by a sum of Rs. 4321,000 and then an additional expenditure of 23 lakhs had to be provided for. Thus the actual deficit at the close of 1922-23 was no less than Rs. 14,683 000. The revenue for the next year had been estimated at Rs. 127880,000; as against this the charges against revenue that is the estimated expenditure shown in the budget presented to-day totalled Rs. 132981 000. This includes the sum of Rs. 333,000 for capital outlay on Sarda Canal excluding which the estimated revenue fallen short of expenditure by Rs. 4768,000. Adding up this sum to that deficit in revenue account at the end of 1922-23, that is the sum of Rs. 14683,000 the total amount of deficit at the close of the budget year would be 194 and a half lakhs. This total amount of nearly two crores in deficit, the Finance Member stated, was to be diverted from the loan funds. He added that the Government of India had agreed to make this Government loan of Rs. 10281,000 on account of the Sarda Canal but there was no denying the fact that revenue account must be balanced without further delay. To effect this, in his opinion, taxation was imperative. Continuing the Finance Member remarked that retrenchment had been effected in every possible way but there was a limit to it. So he proposed three measures: enhancement of court fees, enhancement of stamp duties and mposition of duty on motor vehicles. These measures, the Hon. Member anticipated, would yield nearly 65 lakhs in revenue, thus leaving the provincial Government a cash balance of Rs. 4508,000 at the end of 1923-24 which could be utilised to replace the small amount of money diverted from the United Provinces loan owing to previous deficits. These taxation bills would be put before the Council on 7th March. The Council meets again on the 5th March when the budget will be discussed.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 1.

Mr. F. A. Furness who escaped from surveillance recently and was re-arrested was placed before the District Magistrate on charges under the Arms Act for burglary in the Brigade stores. The C. I. D. Officer at this stage applied for permission to take the accused to Bombay where he (the accused) was wanted in connection with various offences. The prayer of the C. I. D. Officer was granted and the accused was sent to Bombay by the last mail train under police escort the present case being adjourned to the 15th instant.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association on Feb. 28th Mr. J. Cottle who was elected Master for the ensuing year said, "There is no doubt that there is a lot of work for the master and his committee, for the rapid transition of the country and the outlook of people generally,—who live and trade here, appear to be somewhat puzzling.

I think there is still room in this country for all of us, providing we are willing to cooperate with those who are asking for legitimate reforms, and to hold for those who are extreme in their views and are demanding the impossible, a stiff upper lip and strong will to defend our rights and privileges.

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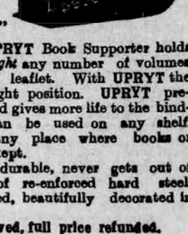

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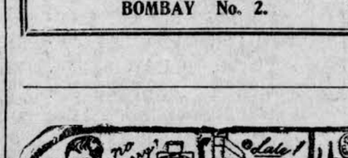

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Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

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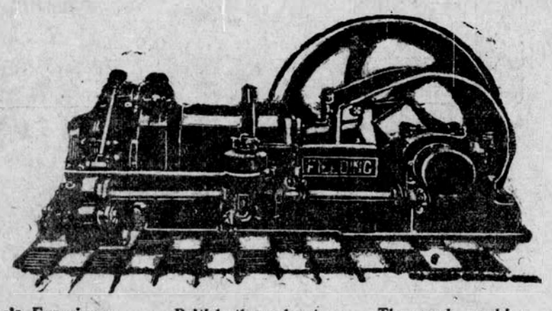

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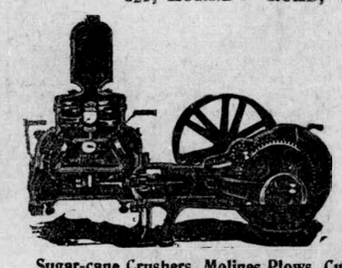

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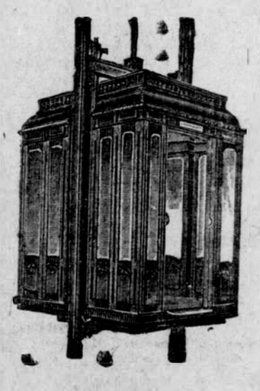

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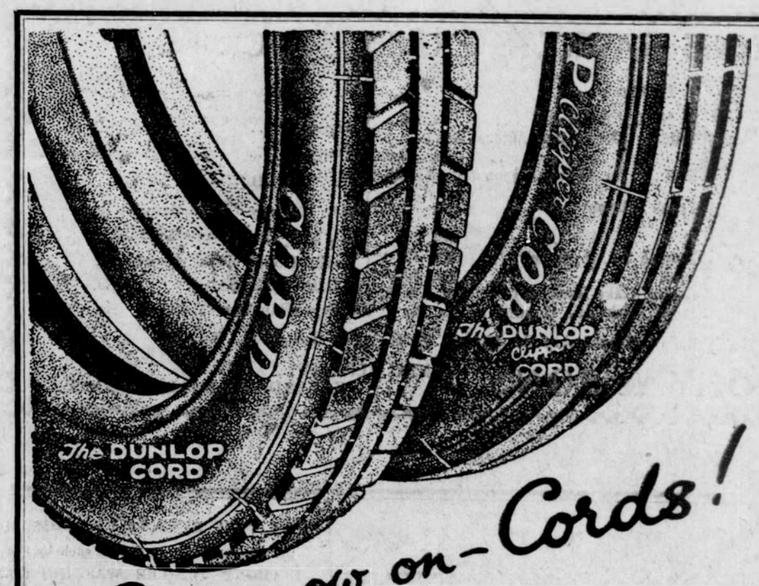

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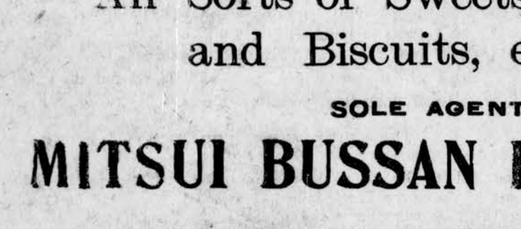

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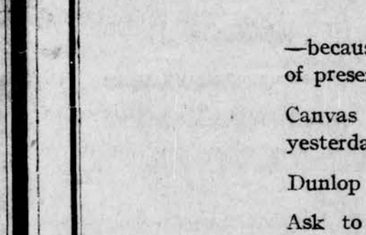

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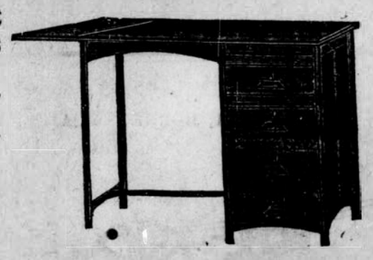

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